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Soviet Union

Military Affairs

SPECIAL NOTICE

Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

The new cover colors will be as follows:

CHINA.....	aqua
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EAST ASIA.....	yellow
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA...	blue
LATIN AMERICA.....	pink
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WORLDWIDES.....	pewter

The changes that are of interest to readers of this report are as follows:

USSR reports will become SOVIET UNION reports.

The USSR REPORT: NATIONAL ECONOMY will be titled SOVIET UNION/ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (UEA).

The USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS will be titled SOVIET UNION/POLITICAL AFFAIRS (UPA).

The following Soviet journals will be added to those which are already issued in separate series:

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- THE WORKING CLASS & THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD (UWC)
- PEOPLES OF ASIA & AFRICA (UAA)
- MILITARY HISTORY JOURNAL (UMJ)
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- AVIATION & COSMONAUTICS (UAC)
- SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (USS)

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SOVIET UNION MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

REFLECTIONS ON WESTERN THREAT, STATE OF SOVIET FORCES

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 5, Mar 87 pp 9-14

[Article by Army Gen V. Varennikov, First Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR: "Guarding the Peace and Security of Peoples"]

[Text] The Soviet state has entered the year of its 70th anniversary. Our people, guided by the Communist Party, are implementing creative plans of unprecedented scope and boldness with growing vigor at the new historical frontier. A profound revolutionary restructuring is underway in all areas of the society's vital activity. Diverse foreign policy tasks are also being accomplished in organic unity with this process.

The 27th CPSU Congress arrived at the fundamental conclusion that there is no fatal inevitability of a world war. It is still a real possibility that an imperialist aggressor might unleash one, however. In this situation, the main focus of the CPSU's foreign policy activities is on steadily building up the effort in the struggle against the nuclear threat and the arms race, the struggle to preserve peace and strengthen international security, while simultaneously enhancing the nation's defense capability in every way.

"Our love of peace," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says, "has nothing to do with weakness. The peaceful labor of the Soviet people is reliably protected. The powerful Armed Forces of the USSR, equipped with everything they need, are guarding the gains of socialism."

The enemies of the socialist state became convinced of the strength and force of the Soviet Armed Forces back during the civil war and particularly, the Great Patriotic War. A critical situation developed more than once in that, our nation's most difficult war. There were days of great, seemingly insurmountable strain: in 1941, when the enemy enclosed Leningrad in an iron ring, penetrated to the immediate approaches to Moscow, our homeland's capital, and captured Rostov-on-Don; in 1942, when the fascist forces reached Stalingrad and the Caucasus. Together with all our people, however, inspired by the Communist Party, the Soviet fightingmen were marvels of steadfastness and heroism. In fierce defensive battles at Moscow, Stalingrad and Kursk, and in the subsequent offensive operations, they crushed the Hitlerite military machine in the west and then Japan's Kwantung Army in the east. They totally cleared the native land of the fascist scum and liberated the peoples of other nations from Hitlerite tyranny and Japanese occupation.

The lessons of history confirm that it was natural for the Soviet Armed Forces to achieve these victories. They had their sources in the very nature of the socialist system, in the indisputable advantages of our society over the capitalist society. Socialism's economic system provides a solid material-technical foundation for the Soviet Army and Navy. The Soviet political system and the opportunity to take advantage of the enormous arsenal of indoctrinational and organizational means contributes to the continuous reinforcement of their combat strength. Their combat strength is supported by strong social-class and national relations and by constantly strengthening cooperation with the peoples and armies of the socialist commonwealth nations. The leadership of the Communist Party has always comprised the foundation for the strength of the Soviet Armed Forces and continues to do so.

In the contemporary situation, the Soviet Armed Forces are successfully accomplishing the missions of restraining the aggressive aspirations of world imperialism, thwarting the hegemonistic plans of the USA and other imperialist states, and strengthening international security.

It is to the great credit of the Soviet Union that the world has lived without large wars for more than 4 decades now. During those years imperialism has hesitated to commit direct aggression against the USSR and nations allied with it, primarily because imperialism has been forced to reckon with the real power of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces.

The Soviet Armed Forces, a component of the unified collective defense of the Warsaw Pact states, serves as a reliable means of preventing war in Europe and throughout the world. Soviet fightingmen perform their international mission in a worthy manner. When danger threatened the revolutionary gains of Afghanistan's people, the Soviet Union extended a helping hand to the friendly people at the request of the Afghan government and sent a limited contingent of forces into the nation. Our fightingmen have demonstrated great skill, bravery and courage, shoulder to shoulder with the army of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in the difficult situation of the undeclared war imposed upon the Afghan people by imperialist forces.

The development of the Soviet Armed Forces is limited to essential defensive adequacy and to the preservation and strengthening of strategic military parity between the USSR and the USA, between the Warsaw Pact nations and NATO. Everything possible and everything necessary is being done, however, to prevent the USA and other NATO nations from achieving military superiority. Thanks to the constant concern of the party and the government, the combat strength of the Armed Forces is maintained at a level providing the nation with a reliable defense capability.

The practical activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the international arena are presently being performed in accordance with the principles of the new political thinking, which is based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and on concrete heed for the realities of the nuclear and space age.

One of the important manifestations of the new approach to the problems of war and peace is to be found in the tenet advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress that "the safeguarding of security is increasingly seen as a political task, and it can only be accomplished by political means."

The Soviet Union cannot ignore the fact, however, that military factors and the arms race prevail in the policy praxis of imperialism. The USA and other NATO nations will not move toward agreements. On the contrary, they try in every way to break out front in military technology.

Since Reykjavik, the reactionary forces who formulate U.S. policy have done everything possible to undermine the very foundation of possible accords. Not long ago, when the 131st and then the 132nd strategic bomber were placed into service, the USA blatantly exceeded the level of strategic offensive weapons specified in the SALT II Treaty. The Pentagon is also accelerating the implementation of all the other military programs. New means of inflicting a "first, disarming strike"--Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-based Trident-2 ballistic missiles, strategic bombers with Stealth technology, and long-range cruise missiles with all types of basing--are being created at accelerated rates. The deployment of MX ICBMs and American medium-range missiles continues in Western Europe. Preparations are proceeding for the deployment of U.S. binary chemical weapons in the West European States. A large-scale program is being implemented to build up and improve the Special Purpose Forces.

A particular effort is being made to expand the work being carried out under the "Star Wars" program--the creation (sozdaniye) of a layered antimissile defense and assault space weapons by means of which the USA hopes not only to achieve superiority in space and make it possible to safely inflict a first nuclear-missile strike, but also to create (sozdat) a number of new types of air, ground and naval weapons with a technological breakthrough for purposes of more reliably executing all the strategic missions in a war.

Accordingly, new strategic concepts too are being developed in the USA and NATO, the combat readiness of their groups of armed forces is being raised, and the large exercises conducted by them are being made more active.

Particular attention is paid to developing methods of inflicting a surprise attack (which has always been and still is a typical feature of any aggressor), on the assumption that such an attack would result in extensive strategic superiority.

The demands made of the Soviet Union's defense, of the combat readiness and training of the Armed Forces, increase drastically in this situation.

The defensive focus of Soviet military doctrine is acquiring even more profound meaning in the contemporary situation. This is reflected first of all in the commitment not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons; in the decision adopted jointly at a conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact States in Budapest never, under any circumstances, to be the first to initiate military actions against any state, whether it be in Europe or any other area of the world, unless we ourselves are the target of attack; in the readiness to limit or ban any weapon on a reciprocal basis.

The principle of not developing the Armed Forces beyond the necessary defense limits, to consistently strive to reduce the level of military confrontation between the parties, and not to strive for military superiority is a clear manifestation of the defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine.

Soviet military doctrine is presently based primarily on the need to prevent war, to take steps along military, political, diplomatic and strategic lines, which would make it possible to prevent a military confrontation on a global scale and to reliably repel aggression. These matters have not been considered in general in the past, not in doctrine and especially not in military art.

In general, all of the preparation of our Armed Forces involves the ability to take responsive, protective action. At the same time, we are not forgetting the lessons of history. We remember that imperialism is a treacherous and ruthless enemy. If it senses weakness, it will stop at nothing. It is therefore essential today as never before to maintain the Army and Navy at the highest level of combat readiness.

An important phase has begun in the development of the Soviet Armed Forces, which is characterized by their further, qualitative development. This means performing the tasks set for the troops and naval forces with respect to combat improvement, with greater sureness and with minimal outlays. A great deal of work is being done to improve the organizational structure of our Armed Forces, to develop the command and control system and to accumulate the necessary resources.

Modern methods are being successfully developed for conducting operations and combat activities with all means of warfare. In the operational and combat training of the troops and naval forces, we have taken a course of greatly increasing demandingness and exactingness, of eliminating elements of simplification and connivance, and of bringing the combat training into the closest possible conformity with the possible conditions of combat reality.

A restructuring in the work of the military cadres is underway in the Army and Navy, as it is throughout the nation. It is based on the demands set forth at the 27th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The constant concern shown by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the military cadres is helping to increase the prestige of the officer's career and to improve his work. The demands made of the military cadres, of the level of their training and indoctrination, are also growing rapidly. Politically mature and toughened cadres are needed today in the Army and Navy as never before, people armed with Leninist methodology, capable of analyzing events and developments in public life, and prepared at all times to fulfill their patriotic and international duty at any post entrusted to them by the party and the Soviet people.

We need commanders, political workers and engineers with good professional military training, capable of organizing combat and making good use of the modern weapons and combat equipment in battle, officers who are skilled teachers, are capable of confidently leading the subunits entrusted to them and of skilfully training and indoctrinating the personnel, who have a good feeling for new things and are followers of everything advanced.

A great deal is being done in this area. The January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee gave a good evaluation to the performance of the military cadres, while at the same time pointing out their enormous responsibility. Nonetheless, the problems of preparing, training and indoctrinating the cadres and improving their work style and methods in the spirit of the new demands are acute

ones. Based on decisions coming out of the January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a great deal of work is presently underway in the Armed Forces to bring into conformity with the contemporary demands the system for selecting, preparing and indoctrinating cadres of the new stamp, cadres with an innovative spirit and capable of thinking in the modern way, of performing decisively and with initiative, of leading their subordinates.

Enhancing the effectiveness of party-political work is an extremely important tool for ensuring the successful accomplishment of all the tasks facing the Soviet Armed Forces. The 27th CPSU Congress defined stimulation of the human factor and improvement of the party-political in each section as the most important requirement of the restructuring. This is highly important for the Soviet Army and Navy.

The main effort in the party-political work is presently focused on assimilating the ideological wealth of decisions coming out of the 27th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the demands set by the party for the Armed Forces in the new situation, on improving the style and methods used in the political and organizational work of command and political cadres, and on indoctrinating all of the personnel in a spirit of honesty and principled assessment of the state of affairs, and a sense of great responsibility to the party and the people for the defense of the socialist homeland. It is the most important task of party-political work to create a wholesome moral and psychological climate in each military collective, to see that all servicemen respect one another, regardless of age or service position, that they trust one another in all matters and value the honor of their subunit.

The focus of party-political work is being transferred to those units, subunits and ships where the most important tasks are ultimately being accomplished. More active and effective ways are being used in the Armed Forces for performing the ideological work, improving its substance, and enhancing its linkage with the specific missions being performed in the forces.

The socialist competition launched in the Army and Navy for a fitting reception for the 70th anniversary of Great October is the most important means of achieving good end results. It focuses on intensifying the combat training, on the struggle for more effective use of the training time, on the skillful mastery of the weapons and military equipment, on raising the level of the field, air and naval training, and on bringing the laggards up to the level of the advanced.

The Komsomol has a large role with respect to improving the combat readiness and the training of the troops and naval forces. Komsomol members together with the Communists presently comprise up to 90 percent of all personnel in the Armed Forces. The Army and Navy are essentially made up of allied youth. The successful accomplishment of the missions facing them depends primarily upon the youth's activeness and their attitude toward the job, upon their setting an example and their absolute fulfillment of their military and patriotic duty.

It is the duty of army party organizations to organize things in the unit so that the young soldiers are educated with the example of the great Lenin's life and work, with the example of the older generations, with the revolutionary, combat

and labor traditions of the party, the people and the army. We need to have complete faith in the youth, while at the same time increasing our demandingness of the youth, and their responsibility. This will give them pride in and respect for their seniors.

While accomplishing the complex tasks involved in Soviet military organizational development, the Communist Party has always devoted and continues to devote a great deal of attention to strengthening the unity of the army and the people. The socialist army's inseparable unity with the people is one of its fundamental characteristics and the source of its strength and invincibility. "For the first time in history," V.I. Lenin wrote, "an army is being built on closeness, on inseparable closeness, one might say, on an inseparable union of the soviets and the army. The soviets unite all the workers and the exploited, and the army is built on a foundation of socialist protection and awareness." ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 38, p 50) The Soviet Army's very existence is inconceivable without its vital and indestructive linkage and unity with the working masses, since it is in the people that it derives its strength.

The strengthening of the unity of the army and the people is reflected in the active participation by Soviet fightingmen in the nation's social-political and economic life. A large number of members of the Army and Navy are members of rayon, city, oblast, kray, republic and central party and Komsomol organs, and deputies in the soviets.

As they perform their combat service, the Soviet fightingmen also take an active part in the performance of national economic tasks. Military construction workers erect housing and social, cultural and personal service facilities. Thousands of servicemen are enlisted each year to help the agricultural workers gather the harvest. Railroad Troops are helping to build the Baykal-Amur Main Rail Line. Fightingmen made an important contribution to the mopping-up operation at the Chernobyl AES.

The growing ties between the army and the people are manifested in coordinated ideological-indoctrinational and organizational work performed by local party and soviet organs and the army political organs and party organizations, in joint activities for military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers, in direct ties between military units and ships and the collectives of enterprises, establishments, kolkhozes and educational institutions, and in diverse sponsorship activities. The work performed with the predraft youth receives a great deal of attention.

The increased level of the Army and Navy's technical equipment, the extensive changes occurring in the nature of the military work, and its intensiveness and stress are making increased demands with respect to such an important task as that of preparing the youth to serve in the Armed Forces of the USSR. A multifaceted system of measures is carried out for this purpose with the predraft and draft-age youth at educational institutions, at industrial enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in DOSAAF organizations, by military commissariats, military units and subunits, by war and labor veterans, together with local party and soviet organs and the Komsomol.

It is important to increase the indoctrination of the future fightingmen in a spirit of great political awareness, vigilance, organization, discipline and

collectivism. We need to make more extensive use in the indoctrinational work of the heroic traditions of the party, the people and the Armed Forces, and of the feats performed by Soviet fightingmen in the performance of their international duty. We need to work more vigorously to instill the ideals, the moral principles and the values of our society in the youth. Failure to perform this work with the youth can have negative consequences, a fact borne out by certain events which took place in Kazakhstan in December 1986.

Serving in the army is not just the honored duty of every Soviet citizen; it is also a school for preparing the youth for independent life and work. Although the service is of comparatively short duration, it is a very important period in the young person's life. The youth toughen their will and their character in the military work in the ranks of the Armed Forces. The fightingmen develop such qualities as courage, steadfastness, the ability to overcome difficulties, purposefulness and good discipline. And everywhere, in all areas of the creative work, the army and navy toughening process helps the former fightingmen to rapidly fit into the front ranks of fighters for progress in our society. The January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out once again that in the contemporary, complex international situation it is essential to continue to thoroughly strengthen our nation's defense possibilities, to maintain its defense capability at the proper level, to maintain the Armed Forces at a high level of training and combat readiness, and constant vigilance. All of the Army and Navy personnel and the military Communists are filled with resolve to carry out this mandate.

The Soviet Armed Forces have been guarding the gains of October for 69 years. They have traveled a long and glorious path of difficult trials and great victories, a path of constant improvement and development. Fightingmen of the Army and Navy are closely united round the Communist Party. They are prepared, as they have always been, to honorably fulfill their duty to the people and the socialist homeland. Today, the Soviet Armed Forces are a reliable guarantor of the peace and security of peoples.

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ARMED FORCES

GEN ARMY IVANOVSKIY WRITES ON ARMY-NAVY DAY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by General of the Army Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces, deputy minister of defense and Hero of the Soviet Union: "Tomorrow is Soviet Army and Navy Day. On Guard of Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] Our nation greets the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy amidst political and labor enthusiasm inspired by preparation for an important event--the 70th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution. The Soviet people and soldiers of the Army and Navy warmly support the internal and foreign policy of the party and devote all of their energy to the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January (1987) plenum of the party's Central Committee.

The first decree of Soviet authority, as is known, was Lenin's Decree on Peace. The Communist Party and our state came out resolutely against war and aggression and in defense of the peace and security of nations. But the party always gave and gives unremitting attention to the strengthening of the defensive might of the USSR and to the readiness of the armed forces for the utter defeat of any aggressor. We were compelled and are compelled to do this by the imperialists and their aggressive aspirations.

From the first days of the existence of our army, its soldiers were characterized by steadfastness, courage and an unswerving will for victory. The army gave an appropriate rebuff to the forces of the German interventionists at Pskov and Narva. The day of 23 February is celebrated annually as Soviet Army and Navy Day in commemoration of the mobilization of the revolutionary forces in defense of the socialist motherland and the heroic deeds of the first regiments of the Soviet armed forces.

A rearmament of the forces was accomplished on the basis of an all-round development of the socialist economy and the defense industry. Their organizational structure was improved. Measures were implemented to strengthen and improve the activities of political organs and army and navy party organizations.

On 22 June 1941, fascist Germany, having enslaved almost all of western Europe by that time, conducted a plunderous and treacherous attack on the USSR. The war that was unleashed on the Soviet Union by German fascism was an enormous armed display of the striking power of world imperialism against socialism. During its course, the fate of the world's first socialist state and the future of world civilization, progress and democracy were decided.

The Soviet people and its valiant armed forces blocked the way of the aggressor and played a decisive role in the utter defeat of hitlerite Germany. The battles at Moscow and Stalingrad were the most important landmarks on the way to victory. The victory in the Kursk battle and the breakout of Soviet forces toward the Dnieper were a turning point in the course of the Great Patriotic War and of the entire Second World War. The immense Berlin operation completed the rout of Hitler's military machine. On 8 May 1945, fascist Germany surrendered unconditionally.

Our victory in the Great Patriotic War was an historic advance in the destiny of mankind. It was a powerful accelerator of the peaceful revolutionary process that was begun by great October, and it had a very profound effect on the entire future course of world development. Its consequences are evident in the mighty step of world socialism and the steady growth of the communist and labor movement.

Humanity has not known the calamity of a new world war for more than four decades. Peace has been safeguarded on this planet all these years because of the USSR and its allies, the continuously growing economy of the countries of the socialist community and their active implementation of a coordinated policy in the name of peace and social progress.

It is not possible to turn back the world revolutionary process. However, the most aggressive circles continue their reckless plans on this score. Imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, is stubbornly clinging to a policy that is obsolete. The poverty of the old political thinking manifests itself in an entire range of acute international problems. The problems are the arms race and attempts to spread it to outer space, the creation of newer and newer types of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear testing and the buildup in conventional armaments.

The attempts of latter-day aspirants to world supremacy are obviously hopeless. But it would be a great mistake not to take into account the fact that imperialist forces today possess a great economic and military potential and powerful armed forces. The threat of nuclear war remains real. This requires doubling and tripling vigilance and unceasing daily work to strengthen the defenses of the country and to increase the combat readiness of our armed forces.

Observing Lenin's precepts, the Communist Party is continuously concerned about strengthening and developing the army and navy. It considers protection of the socialist motherland, strengthening the country's defense and safeguarding the state's security as among the most important functions of the Soviet state. The CPSU program indicates that the leadership of the Communist Party in military construction and the armed forces is fundamental to

strengthening the defense of the socialist motherland. Under the party's leadership role, policy is being developed and implemented in the sphere of the country's defense and security and Soviet military doctrine, which is of an especially defensive character and directed at protection against outside attack.

The armed forces of the USSR are capable of executing any mission. They have everything that is needed for this at their disposal: modern arms and equipment, well-educated staffs and trained command and political personnel who are utterly devoted to the people.

Strategic nuclear forces--strategic missile troops and the strategic forces of the VMF and the VVS, which are in constant readiness for immediate delivery of a retaliatory strike--are the foundation of the military power of the Soviet armed forces.

"The Soviet armed forces also live with reorganization," remarked M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in a report to the January (1987) plenum of the party's Central Committee. "They are reliably safeguarding the peaceful labor of the people and the security of the country, and they are carrying out their international duty with honor."

An important incentive in the daily life and operational training of troops and naval forces is the socialist competition that has been developed in the current training year under the motto "We will implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and we will commemorate the 70th anniversary of Great October with selfless military labor!" In the course of the competition, priority is given to qualitative indices of operational and political training, to increasing the combat qualifications of servicemen and to wide use of the competitive method in working up operational training tasks and norms.

Both in the years of grim ordeals and in peaceful times, when the situation demands it, the Soviet people and the nation's soldiers, standing shoulder to shoulder, work out problems of state significance. Soldiers of the army and the navy annually provide effective assistance to workers in the field in harvesting crops, and they have made a worthy contribution to the elimination of the effects of the accident at the Chernobyl AEC [atomic electric power plant]. Severe winter and raging elements in many regions of the country have required the participation of soldiers in resolving national economic tasks. Soldiers worked selflessly in clearing snow on railroads of the Ukraine, Privolzhye, Northern Caucasus and on a number of sectors of the trans-Siberian railroad.

Like all Soviet people, the soldiers of the army and navy are patriots and internationalists. The armed forces of the USSR perform their international tasks in a united operational formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states. The Soviet soldiers who came to the aid of the Afghan people in defense of the gains of the April revolution have proven themselves to be genuine internationalists.

Our armed forces grew, reached manhood, fought and triumphed under the tested

leadership of the Communist Party and under its Leninist banner. Inspired by the concern of the party and the people, Soviet soldiers are fittingly executing their patriotic and international duty, and they are standing vigilantly on guard of peace and the achievements of socialism.

13052

CSO: 181/151

ARMED FORCES

ARMY-NAVY DAY ARTICLES

Col Gen Osipov Article

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Col Gen V.V. Osipov, commander of the Red Banner Kiev Military District, under the rubric "Tomorrow is Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Reliably Guarding the Gains of October"]

[Text] The birthday of the Soviet Army and Navy, 23 February, occupies a fitting place among the important dates close to the heart of every Soviet individual. Profound and immense is the love of our nation's workers for their armed defenders, for those who defended in the flames of battle the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary we will celebrate this year, and those who vigilantly guard the homeland's security today.

Our people and fightingmen of the army and navy are commemorating the 69th anniversary of the Armed Forces of the USSR in a climate of great labor and political enthusiasm evoked by decisions coming out of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Like all the Soviet people, they fervently approve and support the party's foreign and domestic policy and the firm course it has taken toward truly revolutionary reforms and important changes in the life of the Soviet society. Great October lit the torch of socialism and raised it high above the world. The enemies decided to extinguish that revolutionary flame no matter what, however. The workers and peasants had to take up arms. "Any revolution is only worth something if it is capable of defending itself"--these words of V.I. Lenin became a militant program of action for the party and the people. The leader of the proletarian revolution worked out the principles for the organizational development and preparation of the new type of army, for the training and indoctrination of the fightingmen, and laid the foundation for Soviet military science, which successfully withstood the test of civil war during the very first years of Soviet power. Formed of workers and peasants, the red regiments and divisions routed the hoard of interventionists and White Guards.

The victorious conclusion of the civil war enabled our state to set about peaceful, creative labor. While accomplishing the large national economic tasks involving great responsibility, the party was simultaneously taking the steps necessary to enhance the combat training of the troops. It steadfastly followed V.I. Lenin's instructions that "...the first commandment of our policy and the first lesson..., which all workers and peasants must assimilate is to be on the

alert...." The imperialists have indeed repeatedly attempted to set up military provocations against our nation in recent years, but they received a devastating rebuff each time.

Imperialist circles have stubbornly continued to hatch up plans for destroying the world's first state of workers and peasants, however. With complete complicity on the part of ruling circles in the Western nations, Hitlerite Germany treacherously attacked the Soviet Union without a declaration of war. Socialism's largest military confrontation with the strike forces of capitalism began.

In the face of mortal danger, the Communist Party did an enormous amount of work to mobilize all forces to repel and rout the enemy. The Soviet people countered the onslaught by the fascist hordes with the strength of our socialist state, with the monolithic solidarity of their ranks, with the courage and unbending steadfastness of the fightingmen and workers in the rear. The entire nation was turned into a single combat camp. The slogan "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" became the law of life for our entire people.

The force of our strikes grew from battle to battle. The battle at Moscow, the defense of Leningrad, the heroic Stalingrad epic, the mighty engagements on the Kursk Salient, the forcing of the Dnepr, the liberation of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, the Korsun-Shevchenkivskiy and Belorussian operations, and many others have gone down in history for eternity as models of military art. Finishing off the fascist beast in his own lair, Berlin, the Soviet Army forced the enemy to surrender unconditionally.

The Soviet Union's Victory in the Great Patriotic War is clear testimony to the vitality of the Soviet society and state structure, the superiority of our military art and the fighting strength of the Armed Forces. It is a stern warning to those who love military adventures, to those who did not learn a lesson from the inglorious history of the Hitlerite invaders, those who are attempting to reverse history.

Mankind has not known the disastrous effects of a world war for more than 4 decades. The ultimate credit goes to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, which have firmly and consistently pursued a course of securing lasting peace on earth.

The international situation remains complex, however. Militant imperialist circles of the USA are attempting to destroy the strategic military parity and achieve nuclear superiority. All of this demands the most rapid possible buildup of the nation's economic capacity, the all-around strengthening of its defense capability, and a high level of training and combat readiness for the Armed Forces of the USSR.

In single formation with all fightingmen of the Soviet Armed Forces, the soldiers, NCOs, warrant officers and officers of our victorious military district are honorably and worthily fulfilling their constitutional and patriotic duty to the people. Having actively entered into socialist competition with the slogan "We shall fulfill decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and commemorate the 70th anniversary of Great October with our selfless military labor!" they are improving their fighting skill on a daily basis at training grounds, ranges and tank

training grounds, working with great persistence to master the modern weapons and equipment, and striving for effective use of all their fire and maneuvering capabilities in all types of combat. Many subunits performed the field training missions this training year, for example, under extremely difficult conditions: in blizzards and snow-storms, at 30 degrees below zero. Most of the fightingmen demonstrated courage, steadfastness and good moral-psychological qualities, and performed in the training battles on a level with the front-line fighters, boldly and decisively. They include Majors A. Shkinderov and V. Dzhun, Captains V. Kolbin and V. Byvalin, Warrant Officer N. Vorobyevskiy, Sergeant G. Sorokin, delegate to the 25th Congress of the Ukrainian Komsomol, Sergeant O. Milov, Private R. Nadiradze, and many others.

The Communists and Komsomol members are the leading force and the reliable support of commanders and political workers in the accomplishment of the complex combat and political training tasks. With their example and their appeals they unite the personnel and inspire them to achieve new successes in the training and the socialist competition.

Fightingmen of the subunits on the rosters of which Heroes of the Soviet Union, Guards Lieutenant Colonel N. Budarin, Junior Sergeant N. Oreshkov, Guards Private V. Kolesnikov and others are listed in perpetuity, make an important contribution to the enhancement of the vigilance and combat readiness of the units. These military collectives engage in active competition to destroy targets with the first shot, at maximum range, more rapidly, under any conditions, and for complete interchangeability in the teams, crews and sections, and for the title of highly rated subunit.

The assigned tasks are steadfastly carried out by fightingmen in Captain I. Kondratyev's tank company, in which reserve Master Sergeant V. Golovchenko, Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor, is listed as an honorary soldier.

The unity of the army and the people grows stronger each day. The number of labor collectives, including collectives in our district, which maintain close contacts with military units and subunits is constantly increasing. Pictures of fightingmen outstanding in the combat and political training, and fightingmen who have distinguished themselves in the performance of their patriotic and international duty are on the honor boards at many enterprises along with the pictures of right-flank workers of the five-year plan. Friendship between fightingmen of the Red Banner Kiev Military District and workers in science, literature and art of the Ukrainian SSR has become a real tradition.

This unity and this friendship were manifested particularly strongly in the mopping-up operation following the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant. Fightingmen of our district labored shoulder to shoulder with workers, builders and scientists from many of the nation's republics and oblasts. Constantly at the forward edge, their joint efforts successfully completed the extremely difficult job of sealing off the damaged power unit. Chernobyl was our common anguish. Chernobyl also became a symbol of Soviet man's victory over the elements. It demonstrated once again the solidarity of the friendship and the unity of the thoughts and deeds of the homeland's defenders, of the fightingmen of our district and the workers of the Ukraine. The party and government greatly valued

the mass, national feat, and awarded orders and medals to the participants in the difficult and highly important work, including a large group of district fightingmen.

As they formally celebrate the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, the fightingmen assure the Communist Party and the Soviet Government that they will always be worthy of our people's heroic accomplishments. Surrounded by our people's concern and closely united round the party, they vigilantly guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the gains of socialism, and international security. They will always be on the alert, always in a state of combat readiness.

Col Gen Bobylev Article

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Col Gen S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces, under the rubric "23 February is Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Guarding the Homeland"]

[Text] Our people are commemorating Soviet Army and Navy Day for the 69th time. Soviet fightingmen have been guarding the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution for 69 years. These have been heroic years for both the army and the people. The civil war, the repelling of the aggressive actions of the militarists, the liberation campaign into the Western Ukraine and Belorussia--these are the main stages in which the fighting skill of the Red Army was forged at the threshold of the extremely difficult trials of the Great Patriotic War.

Almost 42 years have gone by since the salvos of the bloodiest battle on earth died away. The events of those bitter years have not been lost from memory, however. The Soviet individual's heart cannot fail to be grateful to the fightingman and defender, the fightingman and liberator, both those who returned home to victory and those who remained forever at the walls of the Brest Fortress, on the fields around Moscow, on the steep banks of the Volga.... The war demonstrated once again the fact that under Communist Party leadership and with its monolithic unity with the people, our army is invincible.

The salvos of the Great Patriotic War died down, but the peace which came about on earth was a troubled one. Imperialist forces headed by the USA immediately began preparing for a new war against the Soviet Union. As early as November 1945, the U.S. military command identified 20 Soviet cities as targets for atomic bombs. At the end of 1948 there was a new plan for inflicting 70 atomic strikes against the USSR. A year later, there was an even more barbaric plan, called "Dropshot," for atomic war against the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Only the economic, political and defensive strength of our homeland and the other socialist nations have cooled the aggressive ardor of the overseas strategists.

Our successes in our social and economic development evoke anger in reactionary imperialist circles even today. The U.S. military do not wish to accept socialism's historic achievement of establishing strategic military parity between the USSR and the USA, between the Warsaw Pact Organization and the NATO bloc. International imperialism headed by American imperialism is exacerbating military

tensions at various spots on the planet, accelerating the arms race, conducting large-scale maneuvers and exercises near the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist commonwealth nations, and developing new methods of unleashing a war. Imperialism's objective is clear: to take social revenge for the battles lost in the international arena.

In response to initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union and other socialist nations for restraining the arms race, strengthening detente and preserving peace, the USA has violated the SALT II Treaty, exceeding the ceiling of 1,320 nuclear warhead delivery vehicles. The American military, with White House support, is beginning practical implementation of the infamous SDI program, and attempting to take the arms race into space for conducting "Star Wars."

Nor are the NATO allies lagging behind their oversea patrons. Approving Washington's obstructionist course of undermining agreements at Reykjavik and of achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states, they are building up nuclear missiles in Western Europe, improving and developing conventional weapons, turning them into weapons of mass destruction.

The constantly growing military threat from the USA and its NATO allies makes it necessary for the CPSU and the Soviet Government to devote unweakened attention to strengthening our homeland's security and enhancing the combat strength of its Armed Forces. Army and Navy fightingmen have taken decisions coming out of the 27th congress of the Communist Party and the April 1985 and January 1987 Central Committee plenums as a combat program of action. Processes are occurring in the units and subunits of all services of the Armed Forces and branches of troops which are helping the Soviet fightingmen to fulfill their constitutional duty well and to perform well the tasks involved in the alert duty and the field, air and naval training.

"The Soviet people and our party," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stated at the January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "count on their Armed Forces. They are doing everything possible to strengthen them, and they have the right to believe that no aggressive forces will be able to catch us unaware." And rightly so! Army and Navy fightingmen are doing everything possible during the year of the 70th anniversary of Great October, as they have in the past, to make their military labor highly effective, to further improve their combat training, to strengthen discipline and organization. A struggle is underway everywhere in the forces to perform the combat training tasks with excellence. This is the most remarkable feature of life in the Armed Forces today!

The party policy of accelerating the society's social and economic development and restructuring all areas of public life has met with fervent approval and support in the hearts and the deeds of Soviet fightingmen. After all, today's soldier has only temporarily left the tractor cab and taken over the controls of a tank or left the control panel of a rolling mill for a missile panel. He did this so that the tractor and the mill will operate not just today, but tomorrow and for always. When some young fightingmen are replaced by others at the battle stations, these young people will return once again to their creative labor. But their arms will be stronger, their movements more precise, their thoughts and actions more confident. And these changes in the individual will be understood by those around him: "He has served in the army!"

Fightermen of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan are honorably fulfilling their international duty. Courage, steadfastness, valor and military comradeship—all of the best qualities of Soviet fightermen are being demonstrated in the battle with the mercenaries of imperialism.

Senior Sergeant Aleksandr Shcherbakov, who recently returned to his native Archedinskiy Sovkhoz in Volgograd Oblast, underwent some difficult combat schooling there. The former fighterman and internationalist has been awarded the "For Valor" and "For Combat Merit" medals. He is now a machine operator once again. The tempering which Aleksandr has received is now helping him to work selflessly, to demonstrate real courage, to lead others in any situation. There are many such examples. And each of them is a statement of the loyalty of fightermen of the '80s to the combat traditions of the first soldiers in the Red Army detachments and those who fought at the front in the Great Patriotic War.

The Soviet Army and Navy today have the most modern weapons and combat equipment. They are outfitted with various kinds of missiles, powerful armored equipment, first-class aircraft, surface ships and submarines, and electronic systems. All of these weapons and combat equipment are in the reliable and skilful hands of Soviet fightermen loyal to their patriotic and international duty. The Armed Forces constitute a single, smoothly functioning, powerful combat organism in which all of the services are developing harmoniously.

The Air Defense Forces are closer to me than the others with respect to their work. The Air Defense Forces perform a combat mission even in peacetime. Under the Law on the State Border of the USSR, the Air Defense Forces stand continuous alert duty to guard the homeland's air borders and must be prepared for decisive action at any time. The sentries of the Soviet sky have everything they need for this. The ground-to-air missile troops are armed with various types of missile systems with good capabilities for destroying airborne weapons; the Air Defense Aviation is armed with supersonic, all-weather fighters with powerful missiles; the Radio Technical Troops support the missilemen and aviation with information on the air situation.

The people are our main strength, however, our main power. This is why the party-political work conducted in the air defense units and subunits focuses on developing in the fightermen a heightened sense of being at the forward edge and a sense of great personal responsibility for protecting the homeland. The forms and methods are universally being brought into conformity with the spirit of the expanding and intensifying restructuring. And this is having the best possible effect upon the way the fightermen are fulfilling their patriotic and international duty.

Members of all nationalities of the Soviet nation serve in single combat formation to guard the homeland's air borders. Socialist competition has been launched on an extensive basis in the forces with the slogan: "We shall fulfill decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and commemorate the 70th anniversary of Great October with selfless military labor!" The Guards antiaircraft, thrice order-bearing air defence regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Soshko was the initiator and has been the right-flank participant in the competition.

Fightermen of the excellent ground-to-air missile subunit commanded by Major A. Mendygaliyev are successfully accomplishing the combat training missions. Asylbek

Amanshayevich competently organizes the process of training and indoctrinating the fightingmen, skilfully relies on the Communists, directs the work of the Komsomol organization, and gets the missilemen to struggle more vigorously for good results. Not so long ago the commander took a leave and visited his parents in the village of Abay, Chimgent Oblast. His father, a Great Patriotic War veteran and holder of two Red Banner orders and the Red Star order, and his mother Tursuna are pleased with their son's service, proud of his occupation as a defender of the homeland. People in the village say that they have complete trust in both the son and his subordinates.

Sergeant Nikolay Ivanulyuk, drafted into the air defense from the village of Fitovo, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, as well as Private 1st Class Aleksandr Semechkin, former kolkhoz work superintendent from Gorkiy Oblast, and many other rural workers are performing their military service in a worthy manner.

Emulating the combat valor of the older generations of armed defenders, the Soviet fightingmen are learning in peacetime that which is essential in a war. They are learning how to destroy targets on the first attack, with the first shot, the first missile. Striving to make the combat training highly intensive, the commanders and political workers of the units and subunits are truly increasing the combat capability of the Armed Forces and strengthening the defense of our homeland and the other socialist commonwealth nations.

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ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, RESPONSES

Nepotism in Officer's Advancement Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Col V. Seledkin, Central Group of Forces, under the rubric "In Response to Letters": "No Concessions to Relatives!"]

The news that a platoon leader, Senior Lieutenant S. Rogalskiy, was unexpectedly appointed to a higher post was perceived differently in the unit. Some of the young officer's fellow servicemen breathed with relief. Others were simply amazed. But a third wrote a letter to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in which he posed only one question: how could it happen that an officer who showed up far from best in the post which he occupied marched upward on the service ladder without hindrance?

In order to understand the situation which had developed, it was necessary to turn for explanations to Lieutenant Colonel V. Ganyushkin who signed the document which presented Senior Lieutenant Rogalskiy for advancement.

"You understand," Lieutenant Colonel Ganyushkin said confidentially, "we met the young officer's desire to realize his calling for staff work."

Well, then, one can be gratified for a senior commander who is sensitive to the needs of subordinates and is always ready to help them disclose their capabilities and find work that they like. For it is not simple, for example, to discern in a young platoon leader the instincts of a future analyst who is endowed with outstanding operational thinking. But here is what was not clear: why did Lieutenant Colonel Ganyushkin prefer to report on the specific abilities of the one being promoted only orally? In the efficiency report on Senior Lieutenant Rogalskiy which Colonel Ganyushkin had seen, of course, not one word is spoken about the young officer's inclination for staff work. Moreover. A staff officer, as is known, should possess without fail such qualities as organization, self-control, irreproachable efficiency, accuracy and, if you wish, punctiliousness. But, to put it mildly, they are absent in Senior Lieutenant Rogalskiy.

"If this officer was distinguished by anything it was his lack of self-control," the company commander, Captain V. Garmash, noted with a sigh when the talk turned to his former subordinate. "He could be late for work and he did not always execute orders precisely. It was constantly necessary to check him and even simply to work in his place in the platoon."

"Rogalskiy displayed a lack of demandingness both toward himself and toward his subordinates," the battalion chief of staff, Captain V. Gorbunov, confirmed.

The battalion commander, Major M. Pachkov, expressed himself even more categorically in recalling the young officer:

"The platoon leader was weak. He was unable and did not like to work with people."

I will not begin to present further all the opinions which I heard from many officers of the regiment concerning their former fellow-serviceman. They are the same in essence and show that Senior Lieutenant Rogalskiy not only did not display the qualities necessary for a regimental staff officer, but he also coped with the duties of a platoon leader with difficulty. On just what basis was the decision on advancing him to a higher post born in such a case? Perhaps the young officer has certain privileges over his fellow-servicemen.

"He does," they assert in the regiment. "The father of the senior lieutenant serves in the headquarters of the Central Group of Forces."

Of course, there is nothing blameworthy in the fact that Colonel F. Rogalskiy's son followed in his footsteps and became an officer. Many youths, entering into an independent life, follow the example of their fathers and select the difficult army fate for themselves. They do not know of it by hearsay--from childhood they are familiar with the life of military posts, the strict tenor of which is completely subordinate to the interests of combat readiness. Each year lieutenants are graduated from the military schools and begin the path once travelled by their fathers. They travel to unfamiliar garrisons and become platoon leaders, section chiefs, and political officers. By themselves, without guardianship, they gain experience and acquire worldly wisdom far from the paternal eye.

But, unfortunately, one must also encounter instances where a young officer begins his service almost in the vicinity of the office of the father who occupies a high post. Together with the deputy chief of the personnel department of the Central Group of Forces, Colonel A. Fomin, I counted several supervisory personnel whose sons are serving here, in the group. Take Colonel N. Mukhin as an example. In the same garrison with him are not only his son, Lieutenant A. Mukhin, but also his son-in-law, Lieutenant A. Fidirko. In essence, a complete family set. And what is there to be ashamed of? Life is calmer when your offsprings are nearby, so to say, under direct parental supervision....

But it is one thing when this natural requirement is satisfied by meetings in a close family circle, and quite a different thing when the same intimate relations are carried over to the sphere of official activity. In such a case a special atmosphere may be formed in which the young possessor of the name of an influential person becomes an object of the partial attention of his immediate superiors. At times their moral selection contradicts not only generally accepted standards of behavior but also rules which exist in the field of personnel policy.

Something similar also occurred in this case. Ridden with the fervor to render a service to an official from higher headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel Ganyushkin did not think of the consequences from the fact that with one stroke of the pen

he is transforming the mediocre platoon leader into an officer who is leading on all points. And it would be worth thinking about. For to some young but inexperienced platoon leader even one graphic example is sufficient to come to the belief that apparently it is not the attitude toward service which has main significance in the solution of personnel problems, but family ties with highly placed persons.

Yes, many military dynasties honorably served and today are serving the motherland. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA told about some of them, stressing invariably the selflessness, zealotry, and readiness to disregard personal good in the name of the country's security which are characteristic of the representatives of these dynasties. It is not by chance, by the way, that the Soviet people so liked the remarkable motion picture, "Officers," which generalized in brilliant screen examples the fates of thousands of hereditary military personnel. And how ugly a phenomenon does protectionism appear against the background of numerous examples of unselfish service to the motherland. It radically contradicts the ideals of our society and nevertheless exists. Why?

This question can be answered if we trace how the same Senior Lieutenant Rogalskiy was put in a new post. It will become clear that it is not only the people who are directly interested in it who put the protection mechanism into operation, but also many persons who, evidently, consider such a phenomenon completely natural.

Lieutenant Colonel Ganyushkin gave his blessing light-heartedly to the promotion of a platoon leader who was far from the best, and the workers of the personnel organ led by Major N. Bystrov decided all necessary procedural questions with enviable efficiency. They were in such a hurry that they didn't even begin to wait for the submission to reach them. And why complicate matters unnecessarily? What claims can there be against an officer whose father has the capability of lifting the telephone receiver at any moment to provide exhaustive information about his son?

Well, and in addition Major Bystrov knew well that in the personnel department of the group of forces they can also read the names on the cards of the staff offices. And he did not err. Colonel Fomin, listing the names which are well known among the troops, only spread his hands: they say that there are several like Senior Lieutenant Rogalskiy in the Central Group of Forces.

"Chance," Anatoliy Petrovich noted simple-mindedly.

One can truly think that the workers of the personnel department of the Central Group of Forces sincerely believe that apparently such facts are the result of an unpredicted play of circumstances. But then just who implements personnel policy? Who "by chance," despite existing requirements, sends young officers to serve precisely where their fathers occupy substantial posts?

The case of the advancement of Senior Lieutenant Rogalskiy, in the aggregate with other cases similar to it, cannot fail to cause alarm. Because protectionism is a rich soil for the thriving of careerism and toadyism, the slightest manifestation of which among the officers was always perceived in our army as a moral sickness.

Innovational Problems Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 87 p 2

[Article by Gds Col N. Khokhlov, deputy regimental commander, chairman of commission on invention: "What Is Behind the Impressive Figure"]

[Text] The editors continue to receive letters in which the readers express their opinions on problems raised in the report "'Eureka' in the Era of the Scientific and Technical Revolution." One of these letters is published today.

One day, on the way to work I had a conversation with an officer from an adjacent unit who, like me, was responsible for invention and innovation work. We discussed something which has disturbed us for a long time.

"We accomplished our obligations for work," said my partner in conversation. "More than a dozen innovations were introduced in the regiment during the year. And others are on the way."

"And we are not lagging behind," I answered him. "We introduced 10 suggestions."

I said it, and my heart began to feel uncomfortable. And it was not at all the matter that the number 10 is not so large for such a collective as ours. What was alarming was the quality of the innovational projects and their significance.

I can count all our innovations on my fingers, I know them by heart. Just what are these innovational suggestions? Guards Senior Warrant Officer [praporshchik] O. Sagaryan, for example, introduced changes in an electrical circuit of a mine-field on the tank moving-target gunnery range. We could use better target equipment. But now, thanks to the improvement we can turn on the target field from the operator's console.

Unquestionably, for us this innovation is work simplification and therefore we drew it up in documents. But, you see, what we achieved was already known in principle long ago. For in other units, where there is similar equipment, they do not sit with folded hands, either, and they think of what they can do to meet the requirements of the day. And so it turns out that we "invented the bicycle." Isn't this wasteful?

Moreover, surely other similar improvements (I know this from many years of practice) are drawn up as innovational suggestions and it is not excluded they they receive monetary rewards for them. It would appear that all is legal: the material rewarding of the innovators is envisioned by the corresponding documents. But is it fair, and even economical, when people receive rewards for the very same developments? Wouldn't it be better to spend this money for the purchase and acquisition of various expendable materials and equipment which would be used to improve the training-material base?

By the way, it is not only a matter of money. Much effort, energy, and time are expended on "repeating what has been covered."

Or take the following example. We drew up as an innovation suggestion a classroom for the psychological training of signalmen which was created under the direction of Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Leushkin. During lessons the noise of battle is simulated using light and sound effects. The matter, of course, is needed and useful. The question is: is it new?

How many times did we read and hear about the creation of such classrooms which have existed in the troop units for several decades. And here, up to now we invent and each time we create drawings and diagrams all over again. And I am not convinced that our version of the classroom for signalmen is the best among those created in other units.

And this occurs because the innovators, working on one or another idea, stew in their own juice and labor by groping their way, blindly, at times not knowing what is being done (or has already been done) in this direction even in the adjacent unit, not to mention another military district.

Of course, one can become acquainted with the best innovational suggestions at exhibitions and reviews organized in the military districts, groups of forces, in the fleets, and in the services of the Armed Forces. But this is a kind of parade of innovations, and if one considers that they are not conducted so frequently and not everyone succeeds in visiting them, it must be stated: the efficiency of such exhibitions and reviews is low for the present.

And why don't the Department of Invention of the Ministry of Defense and the bureaus of innovation and invention of the Armed Forces services assume the role of accumulators or a kind of banks--amassers of technical innovations and ideas engendered among the troops, in which regard, with mandatory feedback?

It may be objected to me: this, they say, is being done in general. I grant it. But then, why do many innovators in the units occupy themselves with subjects which I mentioned at the beginning--"invent the bicycle?"

And what if they do as follows? For example, it is necessary to implement some idea or adopt some technical solution. A request-inquiry is sent from the unit to the Department of Invention (or the bureau of innovation and invention) and a reply arrives from there: they say that this problem is interesting and important and has not yet been worked out in the troops, or it reports on a better technical solution (scheme) and where the drawings can be obtained. What a tremendous economic impact there would be from such a formulation of the matter! It is believed that restructuring is also needed here.

I should also like to propose the following. The Department of Invention and bureaus of innovation and invention of the Armed Forces services should periodically put out a special bulletin (catalog) for the troops in which the very best, promising, and economically advantageous innovations would be presented. This would contribute to the more rapid and broader introduction among the troops of everything which is actually valuable and useful and is created by the innovators and inventors.

Perhaps, these opinions are not indisputable, either. But it is not by chance that they say: the matter cannot be improved without changing something. And there are many reserves for improving invention and innovation work among the troops. Therefore, having read the material in "'Eureka' in the Era of the Scientific and Technical Revolution" I also decided to express my views on problems which disturb me.

Officers Punished for Drunkenness

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 86 p 2

[Article: "Garage with an Attic"]

[Text] The report by Colonel A. Polyakov which was published under this heading ["Garage with an Attic"] on 2 November told about the abuse of official position by Major V. Grebennikov and connivance with him in this on the part of responsible individuals of the Nth Air Regiment.

As reported to the editors by Colonel V. Lobanov, the report was discussed with the leader personnel and in party organizations of air units. Major General of Aviation Yu. Shilin heard Major General of Aviation A. Umanets, Colonels A. Bakanov and A. Shakhtarin, and several other responsible officers individually. Measures have been adopted to strengthen the struggle against heavy drinking. Senior Lieutenant S. Berezhnoy was examined by an officers' comradely court of honor, and Warrant Officer [praporshchik] Yu. Romanov--by a warrant officers' comradely court of honor. A monetary fine was assessed against Senior Warrant Officer S. Vilchinskiy, who used a transport vehicle and the labor of soldiers for personal purposes, for the material damage inflicted on the state. The unit commander gave him a severe reprimand. Major V. Grebennikov was relieved of his duties and is being assigned with a demotion. The party organization gave him a severe reprimand with an entry in his record card.

Social Sciences Instruction Deficient

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 86 p 2

[Article: "The Department Has Debts"]

[Text] On 25 October, a report by Major I. Sas was published under this heading ["The Department Has Debts"]. It was from the party election meeting of the Department of the History of the CPSU and Party Political Work of the Military Engineering Academy imeni V. V. Kuybyshev. Along with showing favorable experience, it discussed shortcomings in the quality of teaching social sciences in the academy.

As reported to the editors by the chief of the academy's political department, Lieutenant General V. Bespalov, a plan was worked out for additional measures which further the practical direction in teaching social sciences. The question of raising the quality of methodological aids for students which are produced in the academy was also examined.

Naval Missile Training Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 86 p 2

[Article: "The Fruits of Complacency"]

[Text] The report by Captain 3d Rank V. Pasyakin was published under this heading ["The Fruits of Complacency"] in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 24 August. It discussed shortcomings in the organization of combat training in a division of guided-missile boats.

As reported to the editors by the first deputy chief of the Political Directorate, Black Sea Fleet, Rear Admiral G. Selivanov, the facts presented in the report correctly reflect insufficient basic training. Officers Yu. Kostyrko and A. Zabotin had omissions committed in their work strictly pointed out to them.

Flag specialist Captain 3d Rank V. Kishlyar was heard at a session of the party buro where insufficient monitoring and demandingness toward subordinates were strictly pointed out to him.

Officer-communists V. Gladyshev and A. Matesha, who were specifically guilty of the shortcomings which were noted, were made answerable to the party and held disciplinarily responsible.

Private Vehicle Use Hampered

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Lt Col O. Falichev: "The Traffic Control Gate at the Check Point: Why It was Lowered to Private Motor Vehicles of the Garrison's Servicemen"]

[Text] On 27 September of this year, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published a letter from Warrant Officer [praporshchik] G. Medveditskiy, "What Should We Do?" In the garrison where Lieutenant Colonel A. Motyl is the deputy chief, it said in the letter, bans on the departure of private motor transport are often imposed. It reached a point where Lieutenant Colonel Motyl removed the license plates from a "Skif" trailer, allegedly for the violation of parking rules. In the commentary to the letter it was learned that bans on the departure of motor transport belonging to officers, warrant officers, and other residents of military posts conflict with existing regulations. The reason for this, as a rule, is the legal incompetence of responsible personnel and the abuse of official position.

A reply signed by Officer N. Zarin soon reached the editors:

"I report to you that the complaint of Warrant Officer G. Medveditskiy was discussed at a conference of supervisory personnel.

"Speaking at the conference was the judge advocate, Colonel of Justice S. L. Teslya, who explained to the officers their legal responsibilities and the existing statutes concerning individual motor transport.

"For illegal actions concerning Warrant Officer Medveditskiy, Lieutenant Colonel A. K. Motyl was given strict instructions."

From this reply, one can only guess that the facts were confirmed. But what evaluation was given to them? What measures were adopted so that this was not repeated?

Clarity was introduced by the reply from the military prosecutor's office of the Moscow Air Defense District which was signed by Lieutenant Colonel of Justice V. Zhurkin:

"In connection with the letter from Warrant Officer G. I. Medveditskiy, 'What Should We Do?' which was published in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the military prosecutor's office conducted a prosecutor's check in the course of which the facts indicated in the letter were completely confirmed.

"It was established that Lieutenant Colonel A. K. Motyl actually did prohibit travelling in private transport beyond the limits of the military post and hindered the parking of vehicles near homes, which limited the rights of the servicemen.

"In accordance with the results of the check, a representation was made to the unit commander and Lieutenant Colonel A. Motyl was cautioned concerning the impermissibility of violations of the law."

This reply instilled the hope that what had happened would serve as a good lesson from which Lieutenant Colonel Motyl and other responsible officers of the unit would draw the corresponding conclusions. The editors prepared replies to the article when a second letter arrived from Warrant Officer Medveditskiy.

"Dear editors," he writes. "First, I am grateful to you for your response to my letter and printing it in the newspaper.

"On the second day after the publication of the newspaper a discussion was scheduled. At this meeting it was announced to me that the article was all slander. For this 'falsehood and slander' Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Zavyalov ordered my commander, Lieutenant Colonel S. Pipenko, to give me disciplinary punishment...."

There's a turn for you. It turns out that it is not the one who committed arbitrariness, but Warrant Officer Medveditskiy who was subjected to public condemnation. How could this happen?

It was established on the spot: the meeting actually took place. Lieutenant Colonel Zavyalov was the chairman at it. And, figuratively speaking, the defendant was Warrant Officer Medveditskiy. The meeting proceeded approximately according to the following scenario. Zavyalov read a line from the letter and, turning to the audience, asked: does this correspond to reality? No one objected in the audience. Then the chairman announced to Medveditskiy: "Here you wrote a lie." Thus, for example, when the line was read, "We live and serve far from big cities..." there followed: "You don't know yet what a distant garrison is!" And to the argument from the letter that even at the height of the

vegetable season potatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, and tomatoes are a greatest rarity in the garrison the following was heard: "You have your own garden, so you raise them." The meeting was minuted.

"From minute No 3 of the general meeting of officers and warrant officers of the garrison dated 29 September 1986:

"1. The complaints set forth in the letter of Warrant Officer G. Medveditskiy to the editors of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA are considered unsubstantiated."

There you are.... "Considered unsubstantiated." And to keep others from turning to the newspaper, at the end of the meeting the commander had Lieutenant Colonel Pipenko rise and, as they say, in front of people ordered him to punish the obstinate warrant officer.

That is how they put an end to this case in the garrison. And a reply on measures adopted which was mentioned above and was signed by Colonel Zarin was sent to the editors on that day from the higher political organ.

This garrison is located several kilometers from the nearest post. Very many must cover this distance daily on passing vehicles and, it happens, on foot because the old city bus which connects the city with the unit goes rarely and often breaks down. Many wives of officers and warrant officers work in the city and children are carried to school there.... The requirement to travel outside the limits of the garrison constantly arises for other reasons, too: the garrison does not have its own barber shop, tailor shop, or vegetable store.... The garrison officers' club has been closed for a year already because of its damaged condition. Private transport helps to solve many problems.

If the ban on driving out of the garrison was dictated by the interests of combat readiness, such a measure would cause no doubts in anyone. No one will begin to quarrel with the fact that the maintenance of combat readiness is above all and concern for it should be in first place. But the whole point is that the bans were extended only to those officers and warrant officers who are sitting behind the wheel: they could freely leave the unit on foot.

So what is the reason?

"This is how it is," Lieutenant Colonel Motyl said to me in a fit of temper. "I work, and Warrant Officer Medveditskiy rolls around in an automobile." And that's right: for the warrant officer, coming off duty in the evening after 24 hours, has the day off. Legitimate, in accordance with the commander's order.

Ambition and arrogance are also alive because they fence themselves off behind a palisade of all possible kinds of "can't" and "should not." Of course, it is easier to get along with such a psychology; there are fewer problems and less trouble. But does it do the matter any good?

In the unit they said that it was like this formerly, with the old commander. And also back in those days when Lieutenant Colonel Motyl filled in for the chief of the garrison. They also said that the new commander is a thoughtful person, restrained in his contacts with subordinates. It is all the more annoying that he supported Motyl in everything and did not look into the "system" of the departure of private motor transport from the military post which he inherited.

In accordance with it, an officer or warrant officer who has received permission to drive out should personally appear at the KPP [traffic regulating point] and present his counter to the man on duty.

"This permits not only monitoring the departure of private vehicles but also preventing drunkenness behind the wheel," says one of authors of the "system," the acting chief of the VAI [military automotive inspection service], Major S. Fomin, with conviction.

How? It turns out that the duty man for the KPP has the duty of determining, so to say, the degree of sobriety of those driving out imposed on him. The duty man at the KPP on that day, Private A. Sokolovskiy, explained: "They instruct us as follows: if an officer or warrant officer is intoxicated, do not let him leave. How do we determine this?" Private Sokolovskiy shrugs his shoulders and knits his brow: "A drunken person is evident as it is...from the odor."

Moreover, any officer or warrant officer of the unit is insulted beforehand by suspicion of drunkenness, is impudently searched with a glance at the gate, and they become accustomed to the odor. It turns out, as they say, that in the end it is a soldier, at times their subordinate, who decides whether to let them go or not....

Why did no one speak at the meeting about this, about the arbitrariness of Lieutenant Colonel Motyl who, it was learned, on that day removed the license plate also from the Moskvich of Lieutenant Vladimirov? I talk with the officers.

Major V. Linovitskiy: "I was late to the meeting; therefore, I did not delve especially into the details. I decided that once the commander is occupied with this, it means that he is right. But now I consider Motyl's actions unjust."

Lieutenant Colonel S. Pipenko: "I think that Lieutenant Colonel Motyl was not correct. But there was not enough resolution to speak of this at the meeting."

Captain V. Rumyantsev: "I remember, they also took the license plates from my automobile. But I immediately declared that this was illegal and they returned them to me. Medveditskiy could have proceeded in this manner. I did not speak at the meeting, considering it useless."

Yes, many thought differently, but they remained silent at the meeting. One remained silent, believing that the matter would not be corrected by words, another--to please the commander, and a third "did not stick his neck out" automatically, through habit.

There were, it is true, those who do not like the manner of behavior of Warrant Officer Medveditskiy. At the meeting, in particular, they say that he behaved impudently and interrupted those who spoke. Well, one should display restraint in any situation. Medveditskiy should also have behaved like this. Here he has something to ponder.

...The last conversation took place with the unit commander. It so turned out that during my detached service I did not have the occasion to meet with him--he was

absent and we spoke by telephone. "Perhaps Lieutenant Colonel Motyl went too far when he removed the license plates. But I think that there is nothing terrible here: he brought about order...." said the commander.

It's a pity that a respected officer who knows his business is being guided by such a position: his subordinate is proceeding illegally, and he says it is "nothing terrible...." It is necessary to bring about order resolutely. But not, as they say, overstepping the limits of the law. Neither to a large extent or a small extent.

Perhaps someone, having read these notes thinks: and is it worth raising a fuss because of license plates which have been removed? There are more important things. Most likely there are. But if one considers the problem which has been touched upon from today's positions, indifference is impermissible. We are speaking of the strict observance of legality, of fairness in the mutual relations of the commander and the subordinate, of the senior and the junior. Finally, of the understanding of the significance of changes which are occurring in our society and the attitude of each of us to them.

The editors hope that an evaluation will be given to this story from such positions both in the unit and in the higher political organ.

When the material was prepared for printing, a letter arrived from Captain L. Lemeshko from Simferopol. The garrison commandant, Major B. Pichugin, took away from him at the KPP his pass granting the right to enter and leave the garrison in his personal motor transport allegedly for the commission of a violation of parking rules. "I courteously tried to object that this is illegal," writes Captain Lemeshko. "I am the law for you here," the answer followed.

As we see, such violations are not a rarity. Today they should be given a keen evaluation based on principle.

Housing Violations Being Corrected

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 86 p 2

[Article: "Thirteen, Unlucky"]

[Text] The report of Lieutenant Colonel A. Ladin with the comments of the chief of the billeting directorate of the Central Asian Military District, Colonel N. Belyanskiy, was published under this heading ["Thirteen, Unlucky"] on 16 November. They discussed the serious shortcomings in the construction of one of the military posts and the maintenance and repair of its available housing.

As reported to the editors by Lieutenant General S. Nurmagambetov and Major General I. Rymorov, the newspaper article was discussed with the garrison's commanders and political officers. To eliminate the shortcomings which were noted, the district commander approved a plan to improve the organization of public services and amenities of the post which is intended for two years and the necessary funds have been allocated.

Now electric power has been connected up in the post and the territory, attics, and basements have had the the rubbish cleaned from them. The chief of the Military Automotive Inspection Service of the garrison has been instructed concerning the regulation of transport traffic.

For negligence in work, the chief of the garrison's billeting unit, Colonel V. Kremnev, was relieved of his post and assigned with a demotion and he received party punishment. The chief of the post's housing administration, V. Kulikov, was relieved of his post.

The editors also received a reply from the judge advocate of the Central Asian Military District, Colonel of Justice V. Gurinovich. In it it says that a prosecutor's check was conducted in accordance with the newspaper article, in the course of which facts of abuses and embezzlement were disclosed. A criminal case was instigated in relation to a number of responsible officers from the materials of the check, and an investigation is being conducted.

Abuse of Perquisites Condemned

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jan 87 p 2

"Article by Lt Col A. Borovkov: "For Personal Ends...."]

[Text] In the aviation garrison to which I was summoned by the letter from Private O. Kerusov, one was struck by the scratched and dirty walls of the headquarters and barracks, the partially ruined spectator stands of the swimming pool, and the desolate state of the athletic fields which were overgrown with weeds. Major A. Korolenko complained of the catastrophic shortage of working hands.

"We are literally being strangled, the aviation mechanic soldiers are barely succeeding in supporting the flights. There is no time for repair...."

At the airfield, a lock hung on the barracks doors.

"We do not have enough people for the daily detail," the chief of staff of the air regiment, Lieutenant Colonel V. Verenich, whose name was repeatedly mentioned in the letter, explained the situation. "All our efforts have been thrown at supporting the flights...."

Serious arguments. But any statements require a check. And a check disclosed the following. All forces have been thrown not at ensuring flight safety here but, on Verenich's order, some of the aviation specialists are being used for "seasonal" work.

Let us say that a gas welding apparatus was required for the repair of water and heat lines. It could not be obtained legally, and if we put it more accurately--they did not try very hard, either. The energetic chief of staff quickly found a way out. Coming to an understanding with the chairman of a neighboring kol-khoz, he sent a group of soldiers to harvest melons for several days. For their labor he received a gas welding apparatus and countless watermelons, so to say, as a personal present.

Talk about the "businesslike" officer spread throughout the district quickly. Soon the management of the local station for the maintenance of motor vehicles turned to him for help. There and then several men were immediately sent there to dig a trench for a foundation. Aviation specialists were also used on the instruction of Lieutenant Colonel Verenich on other work which was far from the improvement of their combat training.

"Instead of a soldier-aviator," Private O. Kerusov writes to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, "they made an unskilled worker of me, a person who they will 'send anywhere.' There are several others like me in our subunit. Even the officers laugh, calling us 'Verenich's personal guard....'"

"They are malcontents," the chief of staff justifies himself. "I'm not striving for myself, everything goes for the needs of the unit. Moreover, I'm not doing anything contrary to regulations."

I venture not to agree with this. Did a group of soldiers headed by Private D. Batykov really participate in the repair of Verenich's quarters being guided by concern for the needs of the unit? Alas, nor did fish bought by the lieutenant colonel from poachers during a ride out to the range land on the soldiers' table. For this fish the chief of staff, without a moment's hesitation, later drove an official vehicle; you don't carry away almost a quintel in your hands! The driving was done by the driver, Private A. Artsygov, who was made answerable for the vehicle's breakdown on that "fishing trip."

To the credit of the regiment's communists, it should be said that all these matters of CPSU member Verenich were not left unnoticed by them. The secretary of the party committee, it was learned, invited Vasilii Andreyevich for an uncompromising talk. Both the regimental commander and his political deputy talked with him. On the eve of the correspondent's arrival in the unit a session of the party committee took place here at which the activity of the chief of staff and his behavior were discussed.

"This question became urgent long ago," communists officers Yu. Karev, S. Kuznetsov, and several other aviators expressed their opinions in the talk. "At the session of the party committee it was said directly to communist Verenich that he had lost the feeling of self control and behaves as the same kind of petty private entrepreneur to whom everything is permitted. It should be assumed that with all his touchiness Vasilii Andreyevich draws the appropriate conclusions. Otherwise the abuse of his official position may lead very far...."

The communists are correct. Abuse of one's official position is not simply a shortcoming in behavior; it is a way of life which fundamentally contradicts the standards of communist morals. Therefore, one should struggle against it with its slightest manifestation and without delay.

What may occur if there is no struggle against this evil is related by one more letter to the editors. Women are writing from another small garrison--wives of officers and warrant officers [praporshchik] of a subunit which is standing on a "dot." Its commander, Lieutenant Colonel O. Prokofyev, has served here for a long time and, as they say, grew up with his roots in this soil. Therefore, he has considered himself to be the sole master for a long time already.

When the commander is called the master in the good meaning it is, as is known, a compliment. A demanding, competent, and thinking commander is always a zealous concerned master. But there is also another meaning to this word. In the negative sense a master is a person who believes that everything is permitted for him in his zone of "influence." This definition also corresponds now to the behavior of Lieutenant Colonel Prokofyev. Judge for yourself.

When a baby was born in the family of Captain A. Kostyr, not only were the parents of the child happy, but virtually all the residents of the small garrison. The time approached to bring the mother and child from the maternity hospital, and the women prepared to greet the post's new resident. But Lieutenant Colonel Prokofyev responded with a refusal to the request to provide a vehicle. Moreover, he did not release the father, Captain Kostyr, to go to the maternity hospital: "Think about it, an event! We have more than enough official business."

As was learned, at that time regular planned work was under way; this means that there were no reasons for refusal. The overall holiday atmosphere was clouded. The unpleasant aftertaste remained in the hearts of Captain Kostyr and many residents of the post for a long time.

Even today, Prokofyev virtually does not help solve the transportation problems for subordinates and the members of their families although the military post is located at a considerable distance from the school where the children of the officers and warrant officers study and from the hospital. Let us say, the wife of Captain A. Kharchenko who took sick stood on the street for an hour and a half to make her way to the hospital in a passing vehicle. However, Oleg Ivanovich never infringes on his own interests in this question. Each time that the commander's son, a cadet in a military school, goes on city leave he is offered official transportation of the subunit. His wife does not know refusal in official means of travel, either. Even his daughter, a graduate of a secondary school, was carried twice a week to preparatory courses at the institute in an official vehicle. And all this within sight of his subordinates, residents of the post. In which regard, this was done demonstratively: I, he says, am the chief and therefore I myself and the members of my family have the right to privileges. Unfortunately, such an immoral "philosophy" can also be adopted by the children of O. Prokofyev and, judging from his behavior, not a cunning but a harmful philosophy is also being adopted by his son--cadet K. Prokofyev.

When the political deputy of the subunit, Captain V. Trufanov, initiated a conversation with communist Prokofyev concerning the abuse of his official position, his reply was simple:

"Do you really believe that I did not deserve this for myself and my family?"

And there you have the long and the short of it. Now the political officer regrets that he did not find in himself the resolve to stop the chief. "I did not want a conflict," he explains. "What does my authority mean in higher echelons in comparison with Prokofyev's authority!"

By the way, you do not gain authority by a compromising position. This is a truth which does not have to be proven. But here the political officer's reference

to higher echelons is not by chance. For example, reports reached the political department that an unhealthy moral atmosphere had developed on the military post and that Lieutenant Colonel Prokofyev, using his official position for personal ends, set himself against the collective. He brought the chief of the food service, Warrant Officer A. Titarenko, close to him and makes use of the services of this person with an uncomplimentary reputation. (The last audit disclosed a big shortage and serious shortcomings were revealed in the work of the food service.) And this is not the first case. At one time, for similar violations Titarenko was removed from his post but Prokofyev saw that the warrant officer was restored.

They also know in the political department that the wife of the subunit commander worked as a saleslady in a store of the post exchange until recently, grossly violating the rules of trade since virtually no one checks her. She was forced to leave only under the pressure of public opinion. The place which was vacated was occupied by Tatyana Titarenko--the wife of the mentioned chief of food service. And again under the protection of the "authority" of Lieutenant Colonel Prokofyev. Just how did they react to these and other facts in the political department? In no way. Which also permits communist Prokofyev to consider himself above criticism and to continue using his official position for personal ends.

...Two very similar letters to the editor. But if in the first case the communists of the air regiment are trying to look into the situation, although with a delay, and began to look for ways to suppress the attempts of Lieutenant Colonel Verenich to abuse his official position, in the other case, unfortunately, no specific steps have been undertaken as yet to combat this evil.

Officer's Reassignment Hits Red Tape

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 87 p 2

[Article: "In a Personnel Impasse"; a letter to the editors and comments]

[Text] Dear editors! I am turning to you for help because I no longer see a way out of the impasse in which I found myself against my will. But about everything in order.

I went on leave last year (the matter occurred in June) as a company commander and returned...as an officer without specific work: my post was reduced and I was made unattached. Temporarily, as the battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel N. Dorogayev, explained. But it is evident that it is not for naught that they say that nothing lasts with such permanence as decisions which are made "for a while."

Since then, that is, for more than half a year already, I have had nothing to do. And since December, I have also "been managing" without pay and allowances since all grounds for their payment are exhausted.

I tried to get out of this unenviable situation somehow and several times turned to the unit commander with a request to solve my problem. He advised me to "look for a place" on the side since there are no vacancies in the unit.

It was strange to hear all this. I never seemed to be negligent, have no punishments, and have many awards in my service card. My last efficiency report was favorable. Not long before the start of my unattached "walks" I was awarded the medal "For Irreproachable Service" 2d class. I want to serve and be of use. And it is doubly vexing: for there are no vacancies in the unit not so much due to a reduction in the tables of organization as because those who had already served out their established times long ago are not being released to the reserve.

However, there is nothing to do: I began to knock on the doors of the most diverse echelons. I also turned to the district's deputy chief of the rear, Major General B. Litvin. He, just as all the others, promised to look into it and help. But time marches on and nothing is changing. True, during the first days of December workers of the personnel organ offered me a post. I refused. I have a sick daughter who requires constant medical observation, in which regard, very qualified observation. Unfortunately, such possibilities are limited at the place of service which was offered. The workers of the personnel directorate knew of this.

In short, thus I am unattached. My wife does not work because she is looking after a sick child. The blow to my morale is redoubled now purely by material problems.

Captain P. Avdeyev, Red Banner Far East
Military District

Comments of our Correspondent.

In no way does Captain P. Avdeyev dramatize the situation. The facts presented in his letter correspond to reality. Moreover. In this unit several others, basically junior officers, also found themselves "unwillingly unattached."

The paradox, as Captain Avdeyev correctly noted, is explained by the fact that some of the officers, having served out the established time and having attained maximum ages, are not being released to the reserve. Major I. Teslenko, for example, will soon mark his 60th year.

But nevertheless, the main reason for the unattachment ordeals of Captain Avdeyev, if we call things by their own names, is red tape, a lack of administrative abilities, and the heartlessness of the chiefs who can and are required to solve the problem which has arisen.

"I personally sent a report to the district concerning the fact that a number of officers, including Avdeyev, have been declared unattached and requested that measures be adopted." Colonel I. Korabelskiy does not agree with such an opinion.

"The attempt of a responsible officer such as Comrade Korabelskiy to 'insure' himself with a report of a personnel mess cannot be considered as either a justification or a convincing argument," a staff officer of the district's rear, Colonel V. Korolev, objected to me in a telephone conversation. "At least, it is within his authority to temporarily attach Captain Avdeyev to another subunit."

However, there is a more constructive point of view: instead of mutual reproaches which the representatives of the echelons exchange, it has long been time for them to solve jointly both the question of the author of the letter to the editors and the problem which has developed in the unit as a whole. All possibilities for this, as is believed by the chief of the personnel directorate of the Far East Military District, Major General A. Kharadin, are available. He explained that most often the striving of individual commanders to surround themselves with "obliging" subordinates stands behind such personnel discrepancies.

Before dispatching the material to the editors, I again telephoned workers of the district personnel directorate. There they assured me that they found a place for Captain Avdeyev and his appointment will take place in the immediate future. The only thing not clear is who, how, and when he will be compensated for financial losses, not to mention morale losses. And another thing: just when will the unattached status end for his fellow officers?

Captain 1st Rank Yu. Timoshchuk

Invention and Innovation Work Discussed

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 January 1987 p 2

[Article: "'Eureka' in the Era of the Scientific and Technical Revolution"]

[Text] On 1 November 1986 a report on a session of the KRSNAYA ZVEZDA "round table," "'Eureka in the Era of the Scientific and Technical Revolution" [NTR] was published. Devoted to problems which have accumulated and urgent tasks in the restructuring of invention and innovation work in the Armed Forces, it caused both readers' comments and official responses from the main staffs of the Armed Forces services and central and main directorates of the Soviet Ministry of Defense.

The letters from the direct participants in technical creativity--the inventors and innovators from the troops--were pleasing with their specific and constructive nature. Some of this mail was published on the pages of the newspaper, and the proposals which concerned particular or too-special problems were reported to the appropriate responsible officials and their passage was checked. It can be said that the reading audience reacted maturely, with state interest, and without personal ambitions, just as the organizers of the "round table" expected. Thanks to all who responded and shared their opinions! They confirmed the urgency of the problems which were touched upon and the actuality of the very formulation of the problem of accelerating scientific and technical progress among the troops, not only of the "giants of NTR" but also of the individual inventors and the talented and competent ad hoc creative groups.

The article "'Eureka' in the Era of the Scientific and Technical Revolution" was discussed in the Strategic Rocket Forces, in the Air Force and Navy, in commissions on invention and in the Innovation and Invention Bureaus of the services of the Armed Forces, in the political departments of the main staffs, and in the directorates of the commanders of the services. The attention of the responsible

officers was turned to the importance of the "scientific and technical shop" in the matter of strengthening combat readiness and sessions of military councils took place in a number of places with hearing of the chairmen of commissions on invention.... Concerning this and a whole number of other measures adopted from the traces of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA article the editors were informed by Comrades V. Shishkin, I. Tynyankin, V. Merimskiy, and others who stressed the timeliness and urgency of the discussion of ways for a further development of scientific and technical creativity among the troops, on the ranges, in military-educational institutions, and at enterprises of the Soviet Ministry of Defense.

At the same time, also stressed were problems without the solution of which it is impossible to attain a substantial acceleration of the study of applications, the introduction and circulation of promising developments, the dissemination of scientific and technical information, and so forth. Many normative documents which determine the organizational bases for the labor of innovators are now obsolete, and without such norms, it is stressed in the replies, it is impossible to raise the quality of technical creativity, reduce the path from idea to introduction, and solve other problems defined by the directive documents in an accelerated manner. This question pertains to the competence of the Department of Invention of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. For quite a number of years already it has been repeatedly raised in official correspondence and at conferences at various levels but its solution has never been found. The Department of invention also kept silent this time although the editors also expected a basic and most constructive reply from it. But, you see, the problems of a paper surge, cumbersome and ineffective accounting, and the review of obsolete instructions which inhibit the matter--all this and much more--are within its direct competence. Such serious problems will not be moved off dead center without the creative and actively businesslike participation of this key organ.

In addition to the suggestions and recommendations which have already been published (see KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for 14 and 22 November and 16 and 23 December 1986) it is worth presenting the opinion of only two readers: K. Ivanov (Sevastopl) and G. Piranishvili (Ordzhonikidze). They correctly point out that the participants in the "round table" paid no attention to the problems of those rather numerous inventors who are making their contribution to the strengthening of the country's defensive potential, being outside the structure of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, attention was stressed on the difficulty of obtaining patent information through VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Experts] with which such an inventor primarily solves his problems "on the side" and on formal obstacles to access to necessary information through the All-Union Center of Patent Services (VTsPU); a formal approach to the organization of inspection-competitions is also noted. The Department of Invention and VOIR councils in the institutions and educational facilities of the Ministry of Defense evidently have good reason to listen to advice of this type and improve the presently operating mechanism.

The editors hoped that the comments of the official authorities, first of all those who are directly called upon to implement the course of the party and the 27th CPSU Congress for acceleration of scientific and technical progress, will be contemporarily businesslike, constructive, and clear. Of course, we understood that the article posed questions concerning which you do not write at once: "measures have been adopted by following in the tracks of the assertion and the guilty have been published." However, questions were also raised which could

and should have been solved immediately. In particular, in accordance with the specific instances of formalism, indifference, and the needs of the innovators in the Nth unit of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany where the innovator, Major Yu. Raguzin, serves, or in accordance with the development of Captain N. Andreyev. What followed the article?

The chief of the bureau on invention of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], Lieutenant Colonel I. Tkachenko, commented. He reported that "for various reasons" the unfavorable instances occurred and the "office of the innovator which was discussed as if it had been eliminated was restored." Good, but isn't it not quite enough? What measures were adopted against the initiator of the "liquidation," Lieutenant Colonel A. Prygunov? KRASNAYA ZVEZDA expressed the hope that also in the political directorate of the GSFG with its own, party positions they would be interested in what had happened and will give their due to the red tapists and to those who still ignored the July (1986) newspaper article about these facts. It must be stated that this did not occur.

Lieutenant General V. Kryukov reported that the "slide rule" of Captain N. Andreyev was tested in 1986 by Colonel Yu. Gusev and that the final results (of the calculations) in principle under the district's conditions can be compared with the results of the solution by existing methods," but...the instrument needs modification which the author should also undertake and "a more thorough check." Who and when this will be done is unknown. There seems to be attention to the development in words, but in concrete measures--zero. The same approach as above--not so much approach as withdrawal from the essence of the matter.

"Solution of the problems touched upon in the newspaper will be permitted by the 'Law of the USSR on Discoveries, Inventions, and Licenses,' work on the draft of which is now being conducted in our country," reported the first deputy chief of armaments of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, Colonel General S. Kolosov. "With the publication of the law the corresponding documents will also be published in the Soviet Ministry of Defense with consideration of its specific nature. In the plan for the preparation of these documents the Department of Invention has been given instructions to prepare suggestions on improving the organization of technical creativity in the Armed Forces.... Here, consideration should be given to the suggestions and critical remarks which arrive from the field which are expressed by the participants in the 'round table' and the authors of letters published in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA as a discussion of the article, 'Eureka' in the Era of the Scientific and Technical Revolution."

As can be seen from the reply, the actual restructuring is timed to the publication of the law. Of course, this is essential. However, there are several months to the publication of the law. There is no time to lose.

In publishing the replies and comments on our articles, the editors did not intend to draw the line. The conversation on the pages of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA will be continued.

Pre-Draft Training Shortcomings Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 87 p 2

[Article: "It Is Time to Proceed with the Matter"]

[Text] A letter from the chairman of the Oktyabrskiy DOSAAF Rayon committee of Omsk, Lieutenant Colonel (Reserve) A. Gruznov, was published under this heading ["It Is Time to Proceed with the Matter"] on 21 June 1986. The letter discussed shortcomings in the organization of pre-draftee training of the youth. In particular, it said that in the rayon there is a shortage of shooting galleries, premises for lessons in technical and applied-military types of sport, and swimming pools.

In publishing the letter, the editors counted on receiving a response concerning measures from the responsible officers of those organs and organizations which are directly responsible for the training of the youth for military service. Unfortunately, during the half year which has passed since the day of publication only the chairman of the Omsk DOSAAF obkom, V. Kolchikov, commented. The reply signed by him presented a list of measures which the DOSAAF obkom planned to conduct jointly with local party and soviet organs in the accomplishment of the requirements of the decree by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which is directed toward a further improvement in training the youth for military service and elimination of the shortcomings noted in the letter.

What specific changes occurred in the rayon during the last half year. The reply to this question is contained in the second letter to the editors from Lieutenant Colonel (Reserve) A. Gruznov.

After the newspaper article, the author reports, changes for the better were noted. A task for the construction of eight shooting galleries, a hydromotor station, technical sports club, and area for the racing of tethered models was approved at a session of the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies. Clubs of the future serviceman were created with the Palaces of Culture and a club of the future officer is operating with the DOSAAF obkom. The Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR allocated a sufficient number of air weapons for the marksmanship sections by a special-purpose allocation. However, it is reported further in the letter, in the rayon the problem of supplying the educational institutions with graphic aids and chemical protection equipment remains acute nevertheless. Military instructors are constantly turning to the DOSAAF rayon committee with the request that it allocate posters, film strips, and instruments for radiation and chemical reconnaissance and dosimetric monitoring which are necessary for lessons with members of the defense society's primary organizations. But it does not appear possible to help them.

The needs of the educational institutions are known to the oblast military commissariat and the appropriate services of the Siberian Military District (recently their commissions twice checked the organization of primary military training in the educational institutions) but supply did not improve one bit.

In the opinion of the author, a special alarm is caused by the fact that the construction of five secondary schools planned for the immediate future does not envision the presence of shooting galleries and several other elements of the training-material base for primary military training in them. An appeal in this matter by the DOSAAF rayon committee to the ispolkom of the city soviet provided nothing. Here, they refer to the fact that the standard documents of Gosstroy RSFSR do not envision this.

Is such a reference lawful? The editors turned to the chief of administration of Grazhdanstroyproyekt [Main Administration for Civil Construction and Planning] of Gosstroy RSFSR, A. Vershinin, with a request that he make things clear.

"The reference to the standard documents of Gosstroy RSFSR is groundless," A. Vershinin replied. "Existing plans for new schools also envision the needs of primary military training, including shooting galleries, for a separate school as well as for a group of schools, and swimming pools--for a group of schools. In addition, local organs of authority and departments of popular education have a right to introduce their changes to the plans if they do not satisfy them."

Therefore, the question connected with the construction of new schools should be solved locally. What measures are being undertaken for this? We are addressing this question to the Omskoblispolkom. We also hope to receive replies from the deputy commander of the Siberian Military District for Civilian Military Training and Military Educational Institutions and the Omsk Oblast military commissariat concerning measures adopted to provide educational institutions of the rayon with textbooks and other equipment necessary for lessons with the pre-draftee youth.

Improper Use of Servicemen Halted

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 87 p 2

[Article: "For 'Seasonal Work'"]

[Text] This ["For 'Seasonal Work'"] was the title of a report by Colonel G. Ivanov which was published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 20 November 1986. In the reply to it which was received from the political organ it is reported that an order has been issued in which the instances of the illegal use of servicemen on work in civilian organizations and enterprises was strictly pointed out to Major General V. Tregubov and Colonel E. Khorkov.

Colonel V. Kovtanets received a severe reprimand for failure to implement the proper monitoring of the service and training of subordinates.

Captain N. Sosnovskiy was relieved of his post for sending servicemen to work in civilian organizations and placing them at the disposal of private persons and for a lack of discipline. He received a severe reprimand along party lines with an entry in his record card.

A reply was received signed by the secretary of the rayon committee of the republic's Communist Party. It reports: the article "For 'Seasonal Work'" was discussed at a meeting of communists of the rayon consumer society. The

chairman of the rayon consumers' society who was named in the article was relieved of his post. The communists severely reprimanded him. The question of relieving him of deputy duties will be examined at the next session of the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies.

Measures adopted in accordance with the report were also reported to the editors from the military prosecutor's office of the Turkestan Military District.

Poor Winter Preparations Rectified

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 87 p 2

[Article: "And So Winter Set In"]

[Text] The material of a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA raid was published under this heading ["And So Winter Set In"] on 11 November of last year. It told about shortcomings in the preparation for winter of the barracks accommodations of one of the troop units. As reported by the chief of the KEU [billeting directorate] of the Urals Military District, Colonel Berezovskiy, the facts presented in the newspaper were confirmed.

Now all shortcomings which were disclosed have been eliminated. A check has been established over the maintenance and operation of the barracks accommodations under winter conditions.

In the reply of the acting unit commander, Lieutenant Colonel Islyamov, it is reported that the fan has been fixed in the vegetable storage place and the doors have been made warm and repaired. For poor preparation of the barracks for winter, Senior Lieutenant Magritskiy received disciplinary punishment. A party meeting of the unit was conducted at which the low demandingness toward subunit commanders was strictly pointed out to Communist Furman.

6367

CSO: 1801/131

GROUND FORCES

PREPARATION OF TANK CREWS FOR DEEP-FORDING OPERATIONS

Moscow TEKHNICA I VOORUZHENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 86 pp 28-29

[Article by Capt 2nd Rank (Ret) N. Ivanov: "Preparing Crews for Driving Underwater"]

[Text] A specially equipped classroom is used in our unit for training tank crews to drive under water.¹ The use of a tower tank with a pressure chamber and training masks has made it possible to change the methods used for the initial training of the tankmen in shallow-water diving. Among other things, instead of remaining under water, inactive, in the protective masks for a long period of time, the trainees now periodically go down into the water and free-float to the surface, which has brought the training conditions considerably closer to the real situation. The crews do not use weights, safety lines or underwater ladders in the underwater drills.

The frequent submersions speed up the process of adaptation to the underwater conditions and help the trainees to overcome their fear of water. The respiratory organs, the ear, nose and throat become well conditioned. The regenerative cannisters for the organic breathing apparatuses are not wasted. Experience has shown that each crew can acquire the basic skills by performing the exercises for 35-40 minutes 10 or 12 times in the tower tank.

Classes begin with the study of the theoretical aspects. The trainees are acquainted with the peculiarities of submersion and of working in a breathing apparatus on land and under water, with possible pathological conditions which can result from a stay underwater, with their symptoms and steps to prevent them, and with the rendering of first aid.

An officer of the medical service ordinarily conducts the class. Only after this are the personnel permitted to engage in shallow-diving and emergency rescue training (the fightingmen first undergo proper medical certification). In the classroom the trainees study, under the supervision of the company commander, the operating principles of the breathing apparatus and the rules for using it, safety measures for submersion and signals for communicating with the surface. The crew members learn how to maintain voice contact in the gas masks.

¹ TEKHNICA I VOORUZHENIYE, No 10, 1984.

After that the classes are conducted by platoon at three training stations: Station No. 1--Preparing the Breathing Apparatus for Use; Station No. 2--Practice in Breathing in the Breathing Apparatus on Land; and Station No. 3--Practicing as a Crew in the Tank. At Training Station No. 3 the crews practice abandoning the tank in an underwater emergency, and learn how to maintain contact with the surface.

While in the tank, the crew members learn how to dismantle the viewing devices, how to prepare the tank for submersion, how to abandon it in an organized manner, and how to maintain voice contact with one another and with the surface by means of prearranged signals. The instructor and the tank commander use a special metal ring (signal ring) worn on the hand for communicating by means of the prearranged signals. Once a minute, the instructor asks the crew members how they feel (one tap on the tank hull). Upon hearing the signal, the tank commander asks the crew members whether everything is okay and then answers the instructor (one tap). A signal (three taps) is given for summoning the crew from the tank, which the crew repeats (answers) and then takes the action. Each crew practices around 25 minutes in the tank.

The underwater training is also performed by platoon at three training stations. At the first, the men practice the inspection and go through the rules for preparing the breathing apparatuses for use, and learn the safety measures and the procedure to be followed by the crew during the submersion of the tank and when exiting it. The crews also practice free-submersion and free-surfacing, as well as transmitting the prearranged signals for communicating with the surface.

At the second training sessions the classes are conducted in the tower tank with the pressure chamber and a transit tube. Before the class, the crew members put on the GK-7 submarine crewman's hydrosuit over their summer uniform and boots.

The exercise is performed in the following manner. The crew up for practice put the training gas masks in "ready" position in front of a mirror and fill the bags of the breathing apparatuses with air to increase their buoyancy. After donning their diving masks the trainees descend into the tower tank and swim over to vertical guide lines.

In the tower tank the crew members arrange themselves in the following manner: commander on the right, gunner on the left, mechanic-driver between them. After waiting a minute at the surface, the tank commander gives the order by voice: "Crew, prepare for submersion!" After reporting their readiness (also by voice), the crew members, simultaneously with the commander (repeating his actions in synchrony), inhale and, holding their breath, descend along the guide lines to a depth of one meter while remaining upright. Upon reaching that depth and getting their bearings from markings on the side of the tower tank, the crew members count from 0 to 5 and then, holding onto the guide lines, move to the surface and simultaneously exhale into the water. They pause for 30 seconds at the surface to rest and regain normal breathing. The submersion and surfacing continue, with the depth increased by 1 meter and the time spent under water increased by 5 seconds each time. Total time

from the moment they begin holding their breath until they surface must not exceed 15-20 seconds. This is approximately one-third the amount of time a healthy, untrained individual can comfortably hold his breath under water.

The preparatory phase is completed when the crew members submerge and touch the bottom. They then begin performing the system of exercises—that is, descending to the bottom and passing through the transit tube into the pressure chamber. There the trainees remove their diving masks, put their breathing apparatuses into "ready" position and report to the instructor on how they feel, with a prearranged signal (one tap on the hull of the tower tank).

After waiting 30-40 seconds, the tank commander gives the order "Crew, prepare to surface!" At this command, they don their diving masks and change their breathing apparatuses to protection position. The commander gives the signal to emerge (three taps), and the crew exits the chamber into the tank and free-floats to the surface, exhaling into the water. This exercise, carried out in extremely simple conditions, develops the organization and procedure to be followed for abandoning the tank in an emergency under water. The crew members learn how to free-float from the depth to the surface, acquire skills in maintaining contact with the surface while under water, and learn the practical aspects of the breathing apparatus and how to use it under water. They receive skilled assistance from a diver-instructor stationed in the transit tube during the drills.

A doctor or medical instructor is always present at this training station and at the next.

Training in the tower tank with the training masks totally rules out the danger of pressure injury to the lungs, since the "breathing apparatus-lungs" system is not closed, and the breathing bag is disconnected.

In addition, it is possible to objectively monitor the actions of the trainees from the bubbles appearing on the surface from the air exhaled during the ascension.

It takes the crew 8 to 12 seconds to submerge to the bottom of the tower tank and enter the pressure chamber with the water level in the tank at 5 meters. The same amount of time is required to leave the transit tube and surface. Following the drills with the training masks, the same actions are repeated with the organic gas masks assigned to the personnel.

At the third training station the crew performs the certification exercise "Emergency Exit From a Tank in a Triple-Key Hydrotrainer."

The next crew, with breathing apparatuses in the "ready" position, take their regular places in an air-tight tank mock-up, close the hatches and report to the instructor that they are prepared for submersion (one tap on the hull). Following submersion, the instructor signals the crew to exit for the surface (three taps). The tank commander answers the signal (three taps) and gives the order: "Crew, prepare for flooding of tank!" At this command, the crew members put their breathing apparatuses in "protection" position and spend 2 minutes checking them. The crew then floods the tank mock-up, opens the

hatches and surfaces. The mock-up can be flooded through the shafts of the dismantled viewing devices of the mechanic-driver or the commander, as well as through the mechanic-driver's hatches, using the screw device for opening and closing its roof plates. Exit to the surface can also be made through the emergency exit hatch without flooding the entire mock-up. A special plug is placed over the bottom opening of the air intake duct for this purpose. The water level in the tank mock-up does not rise above 15-20 centimeters with the emergency exit hatch open at a depth of 5 meters. When the crew reaches the surface, the instructor checks to see how the tankmen feel.

The mock-up is then raised to the surface, and the crew members once again occupy their places to repeat the drill.

While around 5 minutes is necessary to perform the exercise the first time, no more than 2.5-3 minutes is needed the second.

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11499

CSO: 1801/121

AIR, AIR DEFENSE FORCES

MIG-23: INSPECTION BEFORE TAKEOFF

Moscow TEKHNKA I VOORUZHENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 86 p 21

[Article by Lt Col D. Fedorov: "The MiG-23 Aircraft: Preflight Inspection"]

[Text] The aircraft technician inspects the MiG-23 according to a routine which is basically the same for all types of fighters. The inspection of this machine differs in certain ways, however.¹ Some of them are discussed below, including operations performed by the aircraft technician together with the pilot.

When checking the air intake one should see that the air intake wedges are retracted and their front edges are opposite the marks on the fuselage, and that the "vaness" of the auxiliary air feed ports rotate freely on their suspension shafts. When inspecting the landing and braking devices, one checks to see that the rods of the movable latches on the main landing gear struts rotate freely, that the lock securing the brake chute itself is securely closed, and that the release on the container lock is positioned properly and closed. In the left wheel well one should look at the engine's oxygen replenishment valve. It should be open, and the turbine cooling switch should be locked in the "on" position.

There are some special aspects also to the inspection of the cockpit. Prior to takeoff, for example, until the pilot gives the order "Close canopy!", the ground safety hatches in the spreading gun for the first stabilizing parachute and the emergency canopy jettisoning handle must remain in their seats. This is to prevent the unintentional activation of these systems.

One of the most important things to check in the preparations is the engine intake duct. The aircraft technician should perform this operation especially carefully, since a defect in the intake duct can result in undesirable consequences, even cause engine failure in the air.

The inspection routine also includes checking the landing gear. Remember that the pressure in the pneumatic tires should be checked not by sight, as is sometimes done, but with a manometer.

¹TEKHNKA I VOORUZHENIYE, No 9, 1984.

When checking the airframe one should carefully check to see that the hatch covers are secured (otherwise, they could be ripped off in the air), check to see that there are no cracks in the cellular filler units, and make sure that the surface paint is intact (a change of coloration on the fuselage near the engine diffuser indicates that hot gases are escaping). When the job is completed, one checks to see that no extraneous objects have been left on the air frame or in the engine compartment, and also checks the tools present against the list.

When the pilot arrives, the aircraft technician reports to him on the aircraft's readiness for flight, the amount of fuel and antifreeze in the aircraft, the pressure in the oxygen system, and on the aircraft equipment. The pilot is then required to check the aircraft in accordance with the crew's instructions for making ready for the flight mission. Unfortunately, there are cases in which some pilots do not carry out the full inspection of the aircraft but turn this over to the technical personnel. This is unacceptable. The additional degree of verification makes it possible to promptly detect deficiencies in the preparation of the equipment.

Before sitting down in the cockpit, the pilot turns on all of the switches on the right panel beneath the glass, in accordance with the flight mission, checks the amount of air and oxygen, and makes certain that the fuel flowmeter arrows are at the positions indicated on the checklist.

After the pilot takes his seat in the cockpit, the technician helps him strap himself in, and the two of them test the oxygen equipment and check the brake system, the signal light panels and the airborne equipment, and establishes reliable communication with the pilot over the aircraft intercom system. When the pilot gives the order "Close canopy!" the technician removes the remaining locks on the emergency escape system and shows them to the pilot. The pilot closes the canopy. When the front latch pins emerge he checks to see that it is locked: the "Lock canopy!" light should go out. The technician, standing on the cockpit ladder, follows the pilot's actions and checks to see that the canopy is properly closed by seeing that the marks on the windshield are aligned with the hinged section of the canopy, and that the handle for raising it from the outside is securely locked in place. The pilot informs the technician, and the technician the pilot, that the canopy is closed. The proper performance of this operation makes it possible to prevent the canopy from being ripped off in the air.

At the pilot's order "Prepare for start up!" the aircraft technician checks to see that the blocks are in place beneath the aircraft wheels, and the chief of the flight technical maintenance unit visually checks to see that the engine intake duct is clear. During the start-up and testing process the pilot tells the technician what he is doing in accordance with an intercom sheet, and the technician reports his observations to the pilot.

After the engine has been started and is idling, the chief of the flight technical maintenance unit checks for engine vibrations by feel (large vibrations could be a sign that the turbine blades have broken off) and looks through the inspection hatch of the engine compartment to see that the hydraulic, oil and

fuel lines are sealed, paying particular attention to the main line to the DTsN-76 pump. The mechanic then closes the hatches.

The aircraft undergoes one more check--at the technical station--immediately prior to going onto the runway. There, in the final phase, the duty specialists see that the pneumatic tires are in good shape, that the systems are sealed, that the signal lights are functioning properly, and that covers and hatches are tightly closed. They check to see whether the movable section of the wing is extended and whether the static-tube heating is turned on.

It should be borne in mind that the engine must not run for more than a certain number of minutes on the ground while the aircraft systems are being checked and the aircraft taxis out. Otherwise, the airborne electric generators could break down and the engine assemblies, which are operating without cooling while the aircraft remains in place, could overheat. The flight operations officer who gives the order to start up and taxi out must also take this into account.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

MEDICAL PROTECTION FOR PERSONNEL IN CONTAMINATED AREAS

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 87 p 19

[Unsigned article under the rubric "For local broadcasting": "Medical Means of Protection"]

[Text] It is generally known that the use of collective and individual means of protection is the basic method of protecting a population from weapons of mass destruction. However, under conditions of prolonged radioactive, chemical and bacteriological contamination of territory, a population cannot stay continuously in shelters and under antiradiation cover and remain in respiratory protection means all the time. Moreover, it cannot always occupy protective structures or use gas masks, respirators and padded gauze bands in time to protect itself against radioactive contamination, toxic agents and bacteriological agents. It is possible that personnel of nonmilitary civil defense formations will have to work on contaminated territory, and that the population will have to overcome contaminated sectors of terrain.

In these cases, it is absolutely necessary to use medical means of individual protection. Radiation protection and antibiological preparations, antidotes, medicines for performing partial medical skin treatment, partial radioactive decontamination, chemical warfare decontamination and the disinfection of clothing, shoes and personal equipment fall in this category.

To increase the body's resistance to radioactive irradiation, radiation protection medication No 1 and No 2, which are in personal first aid kits, can be used. The radiation protection medication No 1 is applied on the instructions of civil defense agencies when a person is going to be on territory contaminated by radioactive agents. The greatest protective effect occurs when 6 tablets are taken at once one hour before irradiation. This same amount of medication is repeated if a person continues to be in contaminated territory, but only every 4-5 hours. It does not cause any undesirable side effects and is not injurious to health.

Radiation protection medication No 2 is used in those cases when a person drinks the fresh milk of cows that have grazed in an area contaminated by radioactive materials, or when radioactive iodine isotopes, whose inhalation affects the thyroid gland, are detected in the atmosphere. One tablet a day of this medication is taken for 10 days. In this connection, there can be a tickling in the throat, dryness and unpleasant sensations. In such cases, one should see a medical worker. He will give advice as to what medicine should be substituted.

Antidotes, in other words, anti-poisons, are intended to prevent or weaken the destructive effect of toxic agents. The personal first aid kit has an antidote against organophosphoric toxic agents--VX gases, sarin and soman. One tablet should be taken before putting on a gas mask when there is danger of exposure to these toxic agents. If the first symptoms of affliction begin to show in the first few minutes--disruption of eyesight, sharp pains in the eyes, dryness in the throat and difficulty in breathing--one more antidote tablet must be taken immediately. When there is an intensification of the afflictive symptoms, the antidote against organophosphoric toxic agents is introduced into the body with the aid of a hypodermic needle. The injection is made through clothing in a back muscle or in the hip from the external side. The used hypodermic needle is pinned to clothing on the chest of the victim--this is a sign that the antidote has been injected. Medical workers or volunteer medical teams can inject the antidote.

Persons affected by irritant toxic agents are given an antismoke mixture to inhale, and those affected by prussic acid are given amyl nitrite.

The antismoke mixture and amyl nitrite are put out by industry in the form of ampules (2 milliliters each) covered with cotton gauze. Before use, the ampule with the proper antidote is crushed with the fingers and quickly placed inside the gas mask. It must be remembered that after it is crushed the ampule with the amyl nitrite gives off a light popping sound owing to the vapors stored in it. One should not be startled by this, because the cotton gauze covering will not permit the splinters to scatter. The main thing is that the opened ampule has to be placed inside the gas mask quickly so that its contents are not completely evaporated before doing so.

When there is a danger of contamination by bacteriological agents, or there is contamination by them, and also in the event of wounds and burns, the antibacteriological medication No 1 is taken (in dosages of 5 tablets every 6 hours).

To prevent infectious diseases from springing up in an acute form of radiation sickness when the body is weak and susceptible to any infection, the antibacteriological medication No 2 is applied for 3 days; on the first day--7 tablets and on the second and third days, 4 tablets per dose.

Antibacteriological medication No 1 and No 2 are in the personal first aid kits. If a kit is not immediately available, then the medical workers can substitute other medical preparations that act effectively against pathogens of infectious diseases.

The liquid from the personal CW packet is used for partial cleansing and, first of all, for partial decontamination of clothing, personal equipment and also disinfection and radioactive decontamination. The cotton gauze tampons in the packet are moistened with the liquid from a flask, and infected areas of the skin are treated carefully first, and only after this are clothes and personal equipment worked on.

Remember! The liquid is poisonous and should not be permitted to get into the eyes. If this should happen because of carelessness, then the eyes have to be washed thoroughly with clean water, and the help of a medical worker should be gotten immediately.

The personal protection and first field dressing kit comes under medical supplies. It should always be at hand, in order to apply a bandage on a wound or burned area quickly.

The study of medical means of personal protection and becoming proficient in methods of employing self and mutual aid is the duty of each medical worker. Medical first aid in a shop (section) will be provided by medical aid post duty personnel (give the last names, first names, patronymics and advise where the medical first aid post is located).

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CIVIL DEFENSE

TRAINING INFORMATION FOR FORMATION COMMANDERS

Civil Defense Exercise Guidance

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 87 pp 15-18

[Article appears under rubric "For Training of Formation Commanders" and is titled "Control of Mechanized Work Formations in the Center of Combined Destruction." The article is in the form of a detachable instruction pamphlet with its own internal pagination]

[Text] (Theme 23)

Methodical Advice

The theme is worked up with commanders of mechanized work (engineering) formations by the group exercise method in the course of 5 hours. The chief of an engineering service unit organizes and supervizes the exercise. All of the trainees play the role of a commander of a composite mechanized work team (SvKMR) of the GO [Civil Defense] against a single tactical background.

In starting preparations, it is necessary for the instructor first of all to work out a well-reasoned general plan to which the progress of the group exercise will adhere. For this, the kind of situation should be created that would correspond to the center of combined destruction (OKP), i.e., there was destruction by nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

The general situation has to be plotted on the diagram of an oblast (rayon). It is advisable to develop the plan for your own site in detail. Taking into account the specific character of the mechanised work formations, it is necessary to anticipate the destruction of buildings and structures and breakdowns in technological lines and in gas, heat and water supply lines. Select a nuclear weapon yield, type of burst (air or ground) in such a way that the site is in the area of average and slight destruction and the level of radiation does not exceed 30-40 rads per hour. Afterwards establish the types of toxic agents and plot the chemical situation.

The training assignment, which the instructor begins after developing the plan, is a document which serves as a "guide" for the trainees, and it informs them of what has transpired. The "general situation" section indicates the time when the threat of the enemy attack occurred; it gives the instructions received from higher GO headquarters on the condition of civil defense and on the readiness of the system of warning and communications and control points, and it reports the time the "air alert" signal was given, the time enemy strikes were delivered, and where and by what means.

The trainees learn from the "Special Situation" section about the composition of GO formations called in to conduct SNAVR [Rescue and Emergency Reconstruction Work], where they are located and also about the situation that has developed at an enterprise site after destruction has occurred.

Information on the status of the enterprise's GO formations and their equipment and numerical strength are recorded in the "Reference Data" section. When necessary, meteorological data which are required for an estimate of the situation are recorded.

The "Instructions on Preparation for a Group Exercise" have to be set forth with particular clarity: what literature to study, what to do before the beginning of the exercise and what official role to prepare for.

It is also desirable to work up supplements: numerical composition of the structural subunits of the site (directorates, shops, departments, etc.), with an indication of work shifts; GO strengths and means at the site; the capabilities of the mechanized work formations (engineering) in centers that were hit; tables and other materials which are necessary for an estimate of the situation and the performance of calculations to determine the time people stay in protective means, the number of formation shifts and others; and variations of decisions, orders and instructions.

The assignment is turned over to the trainees several days prior to the beginning of the exercise, but not later than 2-3 days before.

When these documents are ready and the plan for the group exercise has been finalized, the instructor begins to draw up a plan for conducting the exercise. Thus, it is advisable to include questions in the exercise scenario for repetition and retention of material that has been gone through. What are the main points of the exercise? What are its main OKP features? What is the estimate of the situation and what destruction factors are to be taken as basic? About 30-35 minutes can be set aside for the scenario portion.

The main part of the exercise will take about 4 hours. The instructor will arrive at an estimate of time for working out each training question and the scenario differently depending on trainee preparedness.

Exercise Execution

Beginning the exercise, the instructor announces the theme, the purpose and the training questions. Then he checks on the readiness of the students: availability of the assignment, diagrams with the plotted situation, textual

and graphic documents, suggestions on decision-making and calculations. After this, the audience can be given prepared questions. In the course of their discussions, trainees should firmly explain that the essence of control is in the purposeful activity of commanders to keep formations ready for action and leading them in the execution of tasks. Control should insure a high level of discipline during the course of the SNAVR. Each commander is responsible for clearly conceiving the entire process of control: receipt of tasks from higher authority, collection of information on the situation and summarization and analysis of all data. The ultimate aim of control is to ensure that maximum results are obtained with minimal losses in manpower and equipment.

In examining the features of control in an OKP, the attention of the commanders should be directed to the fact that they are required to think under conditions of strict time limits, tremendous moral, psychological and physical stress and continuous consideration of the combined effect of various destructive factors. Such qualities are needed for this as a high level of self-discipline, presence of mind, speed of reaction in estimating the situation, making decisions and assigning tasks.

Trainees should be reminded that in a majority of cases the situation at an enterprise site of the national economy is evaluated according to the results of reconnaissance. The method of forecasting is usually applied on large scales and, therefore, it is not always expedient to conduct an exercise with commanders of site formations. Thus, the situation in an OKP will be evaluated according to elements, with subsequent superimposition of all destruction factors, beginning with the most dangerous.

After a short summing up of the findings of the scenario portion, the instructor starts to work through the training questions.

Estimate of the Situation, Making a Decisions and Assigning Tasks

Here is an example of the first scenario. The formation is in a rural area 30 km from the site. At 1000 hours the enemy delivered nuclear strikes on the cities of the oblast: Pokrovsk, Vlasov and Ensk, with yields of 10, 20 and 50 kt [kilotons] respectively. The bursts were at ground level. At 1100 hours an air raid was carried out that employed chemical bombs. Reconnaissance data established that the plant was in an area of average destruction. The radiation levels 1 hour after the detonation in shop areas were: No 1 and No 2, from 20 to 25 rads per hour; No 3 and No 4, from 20 to 30 rads per hour, and the rest of the territory, from 50 to 80 rads per hour. As a result of the employment of chemical bombs, shops No 1 and No 2 are in an area of contamination by the sarin type of toxic agent. There are fires and destruction in the plant area. The situation is being defined more precisely. The chief of the plant GO ordered the SvKMP, comprised of forces from the first echelon, to conduct a march and be ready to carry out SNAVR in sector No 1 of shop No 1 (see diagram). Operations were to start at 1130 hours. Weather conditions according to assignment.

Estimating the situation, trainees determine the degree of radioactive and chemical contamination, the scale of destruction, the intensity of fires, the amount and nature of impending work, SvKMR status and capabilities, the impact

of weather, season and time of day.

Commanders should know that destruction, fires, and radioactive and chemical contamination create an extremely dangerous and difficult situation: losses are increased, the conduct of work is complicated considerably, a large amount of forces and means are needed and, therefore, the execution of SNAVR at full capacity is not feasible. They must understand clearly that the main forces in such a center should be concentrated on the rescue of people, and that urgent emergency restoration work is to be conducted only as a last resort, and then only when it is connected with danger to human lives.

As a result of the estimate of the situation, the trainees should come to a conclusion that the most dangerous destructive factor is chemical contamination and, consequently, that PR and PKhZ [antiradiation and antichemical defense] formations have to be brought in (for example, a composite PR and PkhZ or KO [combined center] team), because to execute SNAVR safely in such a center will require, first of all, chemical decontamination and, simultaneously, radioactive decontamination of approaches to the establishment for rescue operations.

After hearing several trainees, a new exercise scenario should be assigned that includes more precise reconnaissance findings, information on the location of the SvKMR and on the attachment to it of decontamination, firefighting and medical teams.

The new exercise scenario with the additional data should be a start for making a decision. The instructor hears one or two trainees in the role of SvKMR commanders. They set the tasks of subordinates and attached formations in conducting SNAVR in the form of a verbal order in which they indicate the situation that has developed, the overall SvKMR and SNAVR tasks, specific tasks of subordinate subunits and attached formations, the time of initiation and termination of operations, the means of defense, methods of control and communications and the commander's and deputy commander's locations.

Commitment of Formations to a Center of Combined Destruction

A new operational time and a new scenario. It indicates that the SvKMR with attached formations completed a march and is located at the approaches to the plant. Additional information based on reconnaissance is given, and formation tasks are amplified. The trainees plot additional data on the diagrams and denote the sequence of commitment of subordinate forces with conventional symbols.

The instructor verifies whether the actions of subordinate subunits are correctly reflected on the diagrams, and he points out errors. The commitment of formations to a center of combined destruction, where the most dangerous strike factor is chemical contamination, will depend first of all on the results of decontamination of passages and the immediate sectors of rescue work, and also on being able to work in individual means of respiratory organ and skin protection. Further, with short scenarios, he should be able to get the kinds of decisions from the trainees that would require actions by all committed formations that were clear and coordinated in time.

Work Organization Features

The trainees must remember: the main feature of the operations of mechanized work formations in an OKP is that they will be carried out on a limited scale, so that conditions can be created first of all for the execution of rescue operations. Therefore, clearing of obstructions is necessary only where it is associated with rescuing people, setting up passages and knocking down unstable structures and where access is needed to blocked shelters or covers.

To reduce the periods of task execution, it is expedient to employ machine systems--earthmoving and hoisting equipment and road clearers and bulldozers with mobile cranes, and small-scale mechanical means are also brought in.

This can be the next scenario: the commander of a reconnaissance group has reported that the shelter under shop No 1 is blocked up by a destroyed brick wall and reinforced concrete cover; the height of the obstruction is 1-1.5 meters. The cap of the emergency exit was blocked for 2-3 meters because of destruction of the plant's chimney. There is toxic agent contamination (sarin) on the surface of the blockage. The level of radiation is 30 rads per hour. People in the shelter did not suffer. The water supply system was put out of commission, and water is spilling into the shelter.

The trainees plot this situation on their diagrams. In approximately 8-10 minutes, the instructor orders two or three commanders to issue instructions to subordinate subunits and attached formations. In order to increase the interest in the exercise and, consequently, its final outcome, it is advisable to select several persons from among the trainees who will play the role of group and team commanders.

The instructor offers to announce his solutions. A version of one of them: the decontamination team jointly with the bulldozer-excavator group and the crane element is to clear passages to shop No 1 and simultaneously apply chemical decontamination solutions; afterwards, it is to commence clearing away the obstruction over the emergency exit cap of the shelter. The emergency engineering group is to eliminate the breakdown in the waterline. The rest of the personnel, headed by the commander of the metal cutters, will commence rescue work and will lead people out along the decontaminated passages to an assembly area toward the "Southern" gates. The reconnaissance section is to inspect the quality and thoroughness of the chemical decontamination operation.

Students designated as group commanders may have questions that require clarification and, possibly, additional scenario data. This methodical procedure usually increases the activity of the students and makes it possible to master the material better.

Organization of Mutual Support

It is not possible to conduct a SNARV successfully without well-organized mutual support, and especially in an OKP. It will be achieved only when commanders correctly understand their tasks and the tasks of attached

subunits, and only when there is an understanding of the situation, maintenance of stable communications and mutual help in executing operations.

To intensify the effect on trainees and to make their actions realistic, it is necessary to make the situation more complicated continuously, using newer and newer scenario data. The data can be issued both by the instructor and commanders of groups and attached formations in the form of written messages or oral reports. The instructor should motivate his trainees with his own scenarios to reach decisions which would take into account the interests of adjacent formations and which would allow the execution of the general tasks with the least expenditure of effort and time. Let us assume that a similar task is being decided by a PR and PKhZ detachment (team) in an adjacent sector. The SvKMR is experiencing a shortage of special machines for chemical decontamination, and there is a lack of bulldozers in the PR and PKhZ team. This lowers the pace of rescue operations. Consequently, mutual assistance with appropriate equipment can increase their productivity significantly.

During the conduct of operations, the commanders will have to follow changes in the situation continuously and, in this connection, to refine the tasks of subunits and continuously check on their execution.

The following information, for example, could be in the next scenario: communications have been established with the people in the shelter; those covered over are experiencing a shortage of air, and all have gas masks.

The trainees are ordered to make a decision and issue instructions. A probable variation: immediately take steps to supply air for the shelter with the aid of a drilling device, and the people are to put on their gas masks. The commander of the bulldozer-excavator group is immediately to prepare a platform over the shelter for setting up the drilling machine. The commanders of the emergency engineering and the loader-compressor groups, using the drilling machine and the compressor, are to provide air to the shelter by no later than 1300 hours.

The instructor sees to it that the adopted solutions are appropriate to the nature of the situation and that they take into account the optimal periods of task execution and the real capabilities of the formations and equipment.

A short critique should be held at the end of the exercise: evaluate how well the training objectives were achieved and the material mastered; mention the best, point out shortcomings, and recommend readings for independent study.

SNAVR [Rescue and Emergency Reconstruction Work] Communications

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 87

[Article appears under rubric "For Training of Formation Commanders": "Control of Communications Formations During the Conduct of SNAVR"]

Methodical Advice

The theme is worked up by the group exercise method (in the course of 5 hours) with chiefs of the warning and communications service and with commanders of nonmilitary communications formations of establishments of the national economy. It would be appropriate for the chief of staff to conduct the exercise: communications is not organized for its own sake, but to support control, for which the chief of staff is specifically and principally responsible. Based on his experience, he can teach the students to estimate a situation correctly, to make optimal decisions and to assign tasks clearly.

In addition, in an exercise the chief of staff can teach the more practical facets in greater depth and to evaluate the degree of preparedness of the chief of a service and formation commanders, to play several versions of setting up communications with them under various conditions and to attain a correct understanding of questions of organizing control. All of this will make it possible to consider and implement effective use of forces and communications means that are at an enterprise site in greater detail.

This kind of an exercise can be conducted at one of the sites and it can involve chiefs of the warning and communications services and commanders of communications formations of adjacent enterprises. This is especially convenient when these enterprises deploy their forces in the same rayons and move out to a center of destruction along one route. Such a joint exercise will make it possible to develop questions of cooperation between enterprises more thoroughly.

When one of the large enterprises is designated the lead, and it is made responsible for the group control function, such a joint exercise under the direction of the GO chief of staff of the enterprise is absolutely necessary. At the same time, it is impossible also not to take into account the features of specific enterprises in the organization of communications and warning: the nature of its production, the intensity of destruction and the availability of forces and means. Therefore, in getting familiar with the general situation, the instructor should also pay attention to these features.

To conduct a successful exercise, it is necessary to prepare everything carefully. Work up a plan for the students and compose a plan for yourself (a methodical elaboration), where it is compulsory to anticipate an extension of the situation which will ensure an intensification of the study of the problem and increase the activity of the trainees. It is important that the scenarios include the particulars of the actions of communicators when the enemy employs both nuclear and conventional weapons, and also that they plan for the execution of work in the event of a production breakdown.

Trainees must arrive for an exercise with materials and documents that are specified in the assignment. It would be advisable for the instructor to prepare demonstration material that will enable detailed analysis of the most complex questions of organizing communications and warning. During the course of the exercise, everyone should appear both in the role of a chief of the

warning and communications service and a formation commander.

The Course of the Exercise

At the beginning, the instructor checks trainee preparedness: how the diagrams were drawn up, how the situation was plotted on a layout of the enterprise site and what reference material was brought in for the work.

After this, it is necessary to make certain that the students know the fundamentals of communications and warning, the tactical and technical data of the communications and warning means and their function, arrangement and operational features. For example, knowledge of the P-193 field switchboard and the TA-57 telephone set can be verified from wire means of communication.

Scenario No 1. The instructor announces that all are in the role of a chief of the warning and communications service of an enterprise. They are in a forming-up place (in a rural area). The operational time is specified. The enemy delivered a nuclear strike on the territory of a city. The enterprise is in an area of average destruction. The level of radiation does not permit initiation of rescue work for another 6 hours. It is necessary to estimate the communications situation, taking into account the effect of the shock wave and the luminous radiation on communications equipment and lines.

From 5 to 10 minutes can be allotted to preparation. After this, question two or three persons.

Knowing that the versions of the estimate of the situation can be quite different, it is necessary to have an optimal version that could be executed always.

A version of an estimate. As a result of a nuclear strike, the ATC [automatic telephone exchange], all types of industrial communications and the site's radio relay center are put out of commission. The control point with the communications center (shelter No 3), the underground cable lines from the PU [control point] to the sites shelters, which are not blocked at the terminal of the industrial ATS, have survived. The distribution head of the telephone network is located on unobstructed territory and is intact.

In this case, communications with the PU and shelters can be restored through the distribution head with the use of field telephone sets (TA-57), which can be connected instead of the ATS telephones.

The staff of the rescue forces that move into the center of destruction must include a telephone operator who understands switching of the distribution head and the telephone network of the enterprise.

To control forces, the leader of the rescue operations in the center of a strike area will use the standard means of line and radio communications of communications formations and the surviving cable network of the enterprise (sketch 1).

Scenario No 2. Now everyone plays the role of commander of a communications

formation. They are located on establishment territory. The Chief of GO ordered that the status of communications means be determined and that recommendations be prepared on the organization of control of forces that are conducting rescue operations.

The instructor hears two or three trainees.

This can be a version of a report. A check on the situation immediately in the center of destruction shows that all means of communication were put out of commission. The distribution head of the telephone network has been saved, and communications from the PU and shelter No 1 have been established through it. Shelter No 2 does not answer calls, and it is possible that the field telephone set is not hooked up to it instead of the ATS telephone.

I recommend that the telephone station using the P-193 switchboard be deployed to the ATS location on the first floor of the plant administrative offices. To insure reliable communications with the PU of the city, I recommend setting up a VHF radio station antenna.

For the reception of warning signals transmitted by the radiobroadcasting station, use the transistorized radio receiver available in the formation's equipment. For backup communications, use the handheld siren (PSK-1) and an electric megaphone.

Scenario No 3. Trainees are in the role of a chief of the warning and communications service. They are all at the establishment PU.

The air alert has been sounded. A group of enemy aircraft delivered a bombing strike with conventional weapons on the territory of the city and the enterprise site. Two shops are destroyed as a result of the raid, and the plant administration building is on fire. The chief of GO of the enterprise ordered the chief of the warning and communication service to report on the situation and to give his recommendations.

A version of the report. As a result of the bombing strike, telephone communications with the city PU are lost, and radio communications were preserved. Power supplies to the ATS, the radio center and PU communications means are being maintained with emergency sources. In this version, the operability of the ATS is maintained for only 3-4 hours. To extend the period of its operation, the number of subscribers should be decreased by eliminating the less important ones. When this is done, the telephone station can function for the entire period of rescue and urgent emergency restoration operations.

I recommend that forces of the communications formation lay two field lines from the ATS and two from the radio center to the shops that were hit and that they be hooked up to street loudspeakers. This will make warning somewhat easier. In addition, use handheld sirens. The control line with the GO control point of the city has been put out of commission. The radio center can receive signals, commands and information only through the radiobroadcasting station.

Communication with higher authority is not possible, because there is no connection to the intercity telephone station (MTS) of the city and the central telegraph (TsT) agency.

Scenario No 4. Trainees are in the role of commanders of communications formations. All are located at the enterprise PU.

An explosion has occurred as a result of damage to the technological process. One of the shops is destroyed, and fires have broken out in two adjacent shops.

Now the instructor, in the role of a GO chief of staff, hears the reports of two or three trainees and their recommendations.

Version of a report. The site ATS retained its efficiency. There are communications throughout the entire territory, with the exception of three shops where rescue operations are being conducted. A P-193 telephone station has been deployed at the control point, to which three field communications lines have been laid from the shops that were hit. It is necessary to set up a VHF radio station at the meeting point where forces are arriving at the site.

It would be advisable to put the operational group that will be directing the elimination of the aftereffects of the explosion at the PU, since all lines of communication converge here.

Because the fire threatens to spread to adjacent shops where there are SDYaV [strong poisonous substances] that are used in production, it is necessary to warn the city's GO staff of the possibility of chemical contamination of the residential area adjacent to the plant site. The warning system has to be brought to a readiness condition.

Scenario No 5. All students are in the role of a chief of the warning and communications service. The "air alert" signal is given once again throughout the city.

As a result of an enemy aircraft missile attack on the plant site, the administration building and four shops were destroyed. The shelter under shop No 3 caved in.

The instructor in the role of a chief of the enterprise GO hears the situation report and recommendations for the organization of communications.

Version of the report. The ATS and the radio center at the enterprise are destroyed. The communications link with the city's communications network is lost, and the control of the warning system at the site through the city GO staff is destroyed. There is no communication with the collapsed shelter.

To control rescue operations, I recommend deploying a P-193 field switchboard to the PU and to lay communications lines from it to work sectors. Maintain communications with the city control point by radio.

Ask the city GO headquarters, using forces of its communications service, to immediately lay a cable from the closest city distribution head and to assign several numbers of the city telephone network.

Establish telephone communications with the collapsed shelter through the distribution head of the site's telephone network. The electrical siren will be switched on from the PU (sketch 2).

In the process of developing the scenarios, the instructor gives the trainees additional questions on communications and warning system tactical and technical data, the order and time of deployment of lines of communication and field telephone stations and the effect of nuclear and conventional weapon destruction factors on a communications network.

At the end of the exercise, the instructor sums up the results and notes those that are best prepared. He directs the attention of the trainees to the need for carrying out work in peacetime to increase the stability of communications and warning systems at each enterprise site.

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

BRIEFS

MINSK SCHOOL ADVERTISES OPENINGS--The Minsk Higher Engineering Anti-aircraft Missile School announces a competition to fill vacancies in the following positions: senior research staff member specializing in computer programming and design (2); junior research staff member in computer programming and design (4). The period of competition is 10 days from the date of this announcement. Send applications to this address: City of Minsk, 57, MVIZRU. The AN BSSR Institute of Radiobiology announces a competition to fill a vacancy in the position of senior research staff member (1, candidate of sciences) in a radionuclide research group. The period of competition is a month from the date of this announcement. The address: Minsk, Akademgorodok, ul. Zhodinskaya, 2, AN BSSR Institute of Radiobiology. Tel. 64-12-86. [Text] [Minsk VECHERNIY MINSK in Russian 27 Feb 87 p 4] 13052

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA ON GROWTH OF U.S. FORCES IN INDIAN OCEAN AREA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by Rear Adm (Ret) S. Zuyenko: "Dangerous Plans: The Build-Up of U.S. Military Forces in the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The week of activities recently conducted at the initiative of the World Peace Council for the elimination of imperialist military bases and the halting of the massive arms race in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf regions once again drew the attention of the international community to the American military presence in the Indian Ocean region.

The United States already has around 30 military bases and support points there. The multipurpose strategic base on the island of Diego Garcia is the central link in that chain. Two strike groups headed by aircraft carriers with nuclear weapons on board are in the Indian Ocean practically constantly. American B-52 strategic bombers and AWACS aircraft make regular flights over the ocean.

All of this is not enough for the Pentagon strategists, and they have worked out plans for permanently placing two or three Trident submarines in the Indian Ocean region. And each of these has a destructive capability equal to several World War IIIs. Added to this is the fact that the USA intends to use the Indian Ocean area also for accomplishing its Star Wars program. The Western press has reported that components of the Spacetrac system for guiding assault space weapons to targets are being built on the island of Diego Garcia.

Washington needs a military, particularly a nuclear, presence in the Indian Ocean for applying pressure on the foreign and domestic policy of the independent states and for maintaining control over the ocean lines of communication. These purposes fit entirely into the context of the neoglobalism strategy, according to which the American hawks regard various regions of Asia and Africa, and the Indian Ocean as potential staging areas for a new world war. In order to conceal its aggressive plans, Washington attempts to convince the Asian and African peoples that the American military presence is a guarantee of their security. The theme of the "Soviet threat" which has been used so often it sets the teeth on edge, is put into play.

Such fabrications are in no way borne out by the facts. After all, the Soviet Union is not making military preparations in that region, not concentrating its combat ships there, and finally, does not have military bases there. As far as the Soviet Union's intentions are concerned, its entire policy is aimed at making the Indian Ocean the safest possible region in the world. This is indicated, among other things, by Soviet peace initiatives set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's speech at Vladivostok last year. "We continue," he stated, "to resolutely advocate the renewal of talks on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone."

The United States and its allies have frustrated these talks for many years now, as we know, just as they have frustrated the convening of an international convention on the Indian Ocean. In order to get things moving, the USSR has expressed its willingness to begin talks with the USA and other outside states at any time on achieving a significant reduction in the strength and activities of naval forces in the Indian Ocean, and to work out international guarantees for the security of naval lines of communication. The purpose of the Soviet proposal is to do everything possible right now, without waiting for a conference, to reduce tensions in that area of the planet and thereby create conditions conducive to conducting a conference.

These are the facts. The problem, however, is that the Washington politicians are interested in facts least of all. They have long been accustomed to dealing with the facts as they see fit. This opinion is based on personal experience when I was commander of the Soviet rescue expedition in Bangladesh in 1972-1974. We were raising sunken vessels and removing mines from the port of Chittagong. We had to return it to normal life as rapidly as possible, to remove mine fields covering an area of more than 600 square miles, raise a large number of sunken vessels, and clear the mooring sites.

Soviet divers spent 45,000 hours in the water in the Karnaphuli river and freed 26 vessels with a combined displacement of more than 100,000 tons from their watery prison. Minesweepers plowed the Bay of Bengal from dawn to dusk in order to clear the approaches to the port of mines as rapidly as possible. Washington was well aware of our work, of course. The standard claims that the USSR "is building a base for itself at Chittagong" issued from there, however. "The Ominous Ship-Raising is the First Bridgehead for the Russians" and "Disinterested Assistance--Is it That?" screamed the headlines of American newspapers. We made no secret of our work, however. We arranged special trips to sea for journalists and gave them a detailed look at what the divers were doing.

There was the following case, it is true. The correspondents included a representative of the American newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES named Drummond. I allowed him to go anywhere he wanted to go and showed him how the rescue work was proceeding. The result was an article in the LOS ANGELES TIMES, which stated: "The existence of a Soviet naval base at Chittagong is a groundless myth thought up by circles with an interest in this. The Russians are only clearing the Port of Chittagong of vessels and wreckage of vessels sunk in the military operations. The Soviet sailors are focusing their efforts on strengthening friendship with the people of Bangladesh and not on building a naval base."

Unfortunately, this was perhaps the only article of its kind in the American press. For what reason did Washington instigate the campaign of slander against the USSR? The purpose was the same as today's--to cover up its own militaristic preparations in that region.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

U.S. SAID TO PLAN BASES FOR CBR STORAGE, SHELTERING IN JAPAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 87 p 5

[Article: "The 'Ocean Strategy' Trap: An Article in the Newspaper AKAHATA"]

[Text] The newspaper AKAHATA reports that new American military bases are being built at a rapid rate in Japan, while existing ones are being built-up and enlarged. The modernization and deployment of the control system for the so-called "intermediate-range nuclear forces" is the basis for this process. Plans have been announced since the beginning of this year for the construction of shelters against chemical and biological weapons at the Misawa base in the prefecture of Aomori; the construction of similar shelters, as well as nuclear shelters, at the Owada base in the prefecture of Saitama; a highly radioactive ammunition dump at the Iwakuni base in the prefecture of Yamaguchi; a training base in the northern part of Okinawa for the Navy's Harrier-2 VTOL aircraft, which are capable of making nuclear strikes.

Last year 26 F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons were stationed at Misawa. The Americans have officially announced that the number will be increased to 52 this year. Along with the Harrier-2 aircraft it is planned to locate FA-12 fighter-bombers at the Iwakuni base. These are also capable of making nuclear strikes.

The use of U.S. bases and facilities on Japanese soil by Japan itself is increasing considerably. The very-long-range detection radar facilities planned for construction on the island of Kikaiga-shima in the prefecture of Kagoshima and at Ebino in the prefecture of Miyazaki, and very-long-range radio facilities are officially designated for the self-defense forces. Actually, these facilities will be used by both the Japanese and the American military, and will operate within the framework of U.S. strategy.

Nor could we fail to mention the fact that the American army is striving to gain all-around use of the Tsuiki Air Self-Defense Force Base in the prefecture of Fukuoka, or that the territory of military bases on Hokkaido has increased by a factor of 50 as the result of a system for the joint use of military facilities.

The build-up of American bases on Japanese territory and the expansion of shared use of bases and facilities by Japan and the USA are a concrete reflection of the new degree of development of the American nuclear strategy

in the Asian-Pacific region, and of the improvement of the system of joint Japanese-U.S. combat operations. All of this poses an extremely serious danger.

Several years ago the Reagan Administration adopted the "ocean strategy," which calls for the opening of an Asian-Pacific front, should a war with the Soviet Union break out in the Near East or in Europe. American nuclear forces in Japan and adjacent regions are designated for blockading Soviet naval forces in the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea, and for striking at Soviet nuclear submarines and at military and economic facilities in Maritime Kray and Siberia. This comes from a statement made by Solomon, head of the U.S. Defense Department's Political Planning Department. U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mansfield made a similar statement at recent consultations in Hawaii.

The facts cited above clearly show the rapid development of Japan's role as the forward strongpoint of U.S. Asian-Pacific strategy, which calls for drawing it into a nuclear war which might break out as a result of an American-Soviet conflict.

The build-up of American military bases in the nation and the expansion of joint use of the bases and installations by the armed forces of Japan and the USA could not help evoking counteraction in broad segments of the Japanese people, who desire peace and security.

The struggle being waged against these plans by local residents is expanding wherever it is planned to build new and enlarged existing American military bases--on the islands of Mitakezima, Okinawa and Kikaiga-shima, at Zushi and Tsuka, among others. They demand that the military bases be removed. This makes it even more apparent that the Japanese-American "security treaty," which stands for a Japanese-American military alliance, and the system of joint operations based on it, as well as the existence of Japanese-American military bases in the nation, are contrary to the interests of Japan and the Japanese people. The struggle for the elimination of military, primarily American, military bases in Japan is of enormous importance for Japan's peace and security, and for protecting the interests of the Japanese people.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

PENTAGON SAID TO PLAN PHASED ARRAY IN GREENLAND

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 87 p 3

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Sychev: "Greenland: Surrounding the Modernization of Radar Facilities; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Stockholm--debate on the radar station at the American air base at Thule, Greenland, has brought the Landsting (parliament) of this self-governing Danish territory to the brink of a government crisis.

We have already reported that the Pentagon is completing its modernization of a radar complex built at Thule in 1952. The "modernization" label is essentially only a propaganda cover for the construction of a new, phased-array radar facility. With its electronic equipment, the facility will be capable of determining the location of objects many thousands of kilometers away from Greenland's shores. All of these features of the "modernized" facility will be used in the weapons system being created in the USA under the Star Wars program.

This purpose is also indicated by many prominent American experts, who affirm the statement repeatedly made in the USA over the past 15 years that the modernization is contrary to the 1972 Soviet-American Antiballistic Missile Treaty, which has no time limitations. Among other things, this agreement prohibits having radar facilities outside the borders of one's own territory, and enhancing the capability of existing facilities.

The prospect of becoming Washington's accomplice in its designs to undermine the bilateral treaty and be drawn into the implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative evoked justified concern in political circles and the public both in Greenland itself and in Denmark. Minister of Housing Construction A. (Lyunge), leader of the leftist Inuit Atagatigik party, which is a part of Greenland's coalition government along with the Siumut party, spoke out in opposition to the position taken by J. Motzfeldt, head of Greenland's government, who expressed satisfaction with the explanations provided by Copenhagen.

These were essentially the following: Washington gives its assurance that the modernization does not violate the treaty according to the American "broad interpretation" of its articles, and that the radar facility will not be used in Star Wars.

A. (Lyunge) has demanded that a Greenland commission be established to verify the situation at the site--that is at the Thule base--without reading tea leaves (To believe or not to believe?). Official Copenhagen saw in the natural desire of the Danes and the Greenlanders to ensure the inviolability of their national sovereignty and foreign policy principles, the "hand of Moscow," which, they say, "is manipulating Danish public opinion in its own interest." They could apparently come up with no more weighty arguments than that.

According to Danish radio reports, Siumut party leader J. Motzfeldt intends to announce that it is leaving the coalition with the Inuit Atagatigik to form a single-party government. The 1984 elections to the Landsting strengthened the Siumut position, giving it an equal mandate with the bourgeois Atassut Party in the parliament. This parity does not give the party the necessary, stable ruling majority, however, and the Scandinavian press reports that Greenland may therefore be forced to hold special parliamentary elections.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SPANISH SAID TO PLAN TACTICS FOR BATTLEFIELD NUCLEAR USE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 87 p 3

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Vernikov: "What Are They Coaching the Generals to do"; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Madrid--It was hard to believe at first--the newspaper "bomb" which turned all previous assurances by the authorities of Spain's nonnuclear status both in peacetime and in time of war upside down, as they say.

A day or so went by, however, and several respectable newspapers not ordinarily inclined to publish canards, including the PAIS, backed up the first timid reports that Spanish generals are involved in HQ exercises in which they practice the tactics of fighting with nuclear weapons. This is when the scandal broke. The Ministry of Defense tried to hush it up, denying everything without providing any proof. This lent force to further disclosures, however.

Quoting reliable military sources, the newspaper PAIS states that "the command staff of the Spanish ground forces have undergone training in recent years in launching nuclear shells from 155mm artillery guns. Details on the employment of tactical nuclear weapons have been set forth in certain special aids used in courses for generals. The doctrine for conducting this kind of combat has been worked out by military experts, and in some cases it has been classified as the 'primary' aid for formations of the Spanish armored and mechanized troops. Tactical nuclear missiles could be provided Spain by one of the allied armies." As confirmation of the serious accusations, which are not just embarrassing but truly dumbfounding Spanish public opinion, the newspaper abundantly cites training aids issued to the army general staff back in 1983, which have fallen into its hands. It was at that time that the government launched the campaign to take the nation out of NATO. This campaign has since made a 180 degree turn, even though the Spanish Socialist Workers Party has stubbornly insisted on Spain's nonnuclear status from its first days in power.

What are the Spanish military men learning "just from the lined paper of an HQ map, for now," as the newspaper describes these dangerous games? It turns out that they are based on NATO plans calling for the use of various Spanish formations either on the national territory "in case the Soviet Union should capture half the nation, which would have to be won back," or in any other

part of Europe. Furthermore, in addition to the large-caliber artillery nuclear missiles, the tactics are being practiced for using also short-range missiles of the American Lance type, and the order to launch them "will depend upon the decision of a brigade general" who could have under his control greater destructive nuclear power than that of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S.-TURKISH BASING AGREEMENT--As reported by UPI, the signing of an American-Turkish agreement on extending the periods of stationing U.S. military bases in Turkey is expected on Monday. UPI mentions that there is a total of 27 military and intelligence sites there. In accordance with the new treaty, which will be signed by Secretary of State G. Shultz and Minister of Foreign Affairs V. Halefoglu, the American military presence in Turkey will be extended for a period of 5 years. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 March 87 p 3] 13052

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. EXERCISE--The Pentagon is expanding military games in the Central American area on an unprecedented scale. Up to 50,000 U.S. servicemen will take part in "Reliable Shield" maneuvers planned for May. They are preceded by the "Pegasus-87" military air exercise in the "General Vicente Tosto-87" program of maneuvers that have been going on since January of this year. Honduras is being flooded with U.S. troops. In addition to the 2,000 American servicemen permanently stationed in that country, 870 soldiers and officers of the Air Force are arriving there. Combat aircraft sent from the U.S. will take part in a demonstration of force. [N. Ognev] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 87 p 5] 13052

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